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PRICE TWOPENCE. DUBLIN, MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1925. VOL. LXVII. NO. 21,184.

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ROLL OF HONOUR.
IN MEMORIAM.
(1914-1918).

BRABAZON—In ever-loving memory of our darling Alan, who died on March the 9th, 1918, in Palestine, of wounds received the previous day.—Mother.

DAVIS—In proud and ever-loving memory of my beloved son, Dickie (Richard Christopher Davis), Second Lieutenant Manchester Regiment (Regular Army), killed, gallantly leading his men in the attack on the Dugaila Redoubt, Mesopotamia, March 8th (Ash Wednesday), 1916.
"One of the unreturning heroes,
One of the noble dead."
"I thank my God upon every remembrance of you."
Mother.

DAVIS—In loving, ever-present memory of my darling "Dickie," called to higher service from Mesopotamia, March 8th, 1916. "To live in hearts of those we loved always is not to die." "I thank my God upon every remembrance of you." "Till we meet again."—Nanna.

RENNICKS—In sad and loving memory of Private Richard Rennicks (Dick), 7th Leinster Regiment, second son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Rennicks, Ardbraccan, Navan, killed in action, near Mosuiss, 8th March, 1917, aged 22 years. "For ever with the Lord."

BIRTH.

RITCHIE—March 6, 1925, at a Nursing Home, Georgie (nee Duncan), wife of A. C. R. Ritchie, 20 Churchill avenue, Coventry, a son.

DEATHS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this column will be found on Page 6.

ANTONIO—March 4, 1925, at Morena, Crieff, N.B., Joseph Antonio, in his 81st year.

BURNS—March 7, 1926, James Burns, 29 Rathmines terrace. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing wife and family. Funeral to Mount Jerome to-morrow (Tuesday) at 11 o'clock, leaving Adelaide Hospital at 10.15 o'clock.

DE PASS—March 8, 1925, at Marieville, Cabra road, Jane Edic, widow of the late Joseph De Pass, aged 84. Funeral (private) to Mount Jerome Wednesday morning.

DOBBS—March 8, 1925, at Mayfield, Bray, Kildare Dixon Borrowes, eldest son of the late William Dobbs, The Cottage, Castlecomer. Funeral private. No flowers.

FAGAN—March 6, 1925, at his residence, Dundrum, David Fagan, late Master N.D.U. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife and family. R.I.P. Mass for the deceased at 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning in the Church of Adam and Eve, Merchants quay.

FAGAN—March 6, 1925, at his residence, Dundrum, David Fagan, first surviving son of late William and Elizabeth Fagan, Riverdale, Kilucen, Westmeath.

FRY—March 7, 1925, at 14 Ebra road, Rathmines, Jessie, dearly beloved wife of Arthur C. Fry. Deeply regretted. Funeral strictly private.

HATTON—March 7, 1925, at Tinakilly, Wicklow, Emily Palmer (Cis), dearly-loved and loving wife of Arthur J. Hatton, fourth elder surviving daughter of Thomas and Emily Fleming, Wicklow. "For ever with the Lord." Funeral 12 noon to-day (Monday) to Derrylossory.

JOYCE—March 5, 1925, at Eden Villa, Portadown, Thomas John Joyce, of Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 81, second son of the late Thomas Joyce, Drumlin, County Armagh.

KELLY—March 4, 1925, at Rosbure House, Deer Park, Hill, Kelly, late of Lake View House, County Cavan.

LAW—March 6, 1925, at Paignton, Devon, Truphina, widow of Robert Law, of Lauriston, Kingstown, born 5th April, 1834. Jersey papers please copy.

LITTLE—March 8, 1925, suddenly, in London, William Ernest, M.C.M., dearly-loved son of William and Katie H. Little, of 22 Mountjoy square, Dublin, aged 31.

METCALFE—March 7, 1925, suddenly, at his residence, Raheen, Palmerston Gardens, Rathmines, George Metcalfe, of College Park Chambers, Nassau street, Dublin, dearly-loved husband of Elizabeth Metcalfe. Funeral private. No flowers.

MORRIS—At his residence, 53 Cabra road, Dublin, William Morris, M.I.C.E., eldest son of the late Denis Morris, C.E. R.I.P. Funeral private. No flowers.

NEWCOMBE—March 6, 1925, at her residence, Trefoyle, Claremont road, Howth, Aimée Letitia Newcombe. Deeply regretted by her mother and nieces. "For ever with the Lord." Funeral private.

REILLY—March 6, 1925, at 7 Vernon Avenue, Clontarf, Eleanor, elder son of Francesca and the late Patrick Reilly. Deeply regretted. R.I.P. Requiem Mass at 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning at the Church of St. John the Baptist, Clontarf. Funeral to Kilbarrack immediately afterwards.

ROCKMAN—March 7, 1925, at the Adelaide Hospital, after a short illness, Robert Rockman, of River View House, Bray. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife and family. Funeral arriving Dean's Grange Cemetery to-morrow (Tuesday) 3.45 p.m.

ROTHERAM—March 6, 1925, at Private Nursing Home, Dublin, Edward Rotheram, of Cromdrum. Funeral (private) to-day (Monday), March 9th.

SEYMOUR—March 7, 1925, at 61 Ranelagh road, Walter Henry, younger son of the late J. J. Seymour, Rathdowney, aged 61 years. Funeral arriving Donard Jetsam 11.30 a.m. to-day (Monday).

SMITH—March 7, 1925, Ada Troughton Smith, dearly-beloved and youngest surviving daughter of the late James Bramwell Smith and Mrs. Smith, 93 Clonliffe road, Dublin, to the inexpressible grief of her mother, brother, and sisters. "With Christ, which is far better."

STEVENS—March 6, 1925, at the Masserene Hospital, Antrim, Robert Stevens, of Cherryhill, and formerly of Willenhall and Dunadry, County Antrim, and Llandudno, North Wales, Gentleman, in his 85th year.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The family of the late Mr. **Patrick Stafford**, Hotel, Longford, return sincere thanks to all kind friends who sent telegrams and letters of sympathy in their recent sad bereavement, and ask them to accept this as a very grateful acknowledgment.

IN MEMORIAM.

ANTHONEY—In loving memory of dear mother, Isabella Anthoney, who was called Home 9th March, 1922. Sadly missed by her loving daughter. "Thy will be done."

BRUNTON—Ninth Anniversary—In fond and loving memory of Frances (Fanny), beloved wife of John J. Brunton, who died on March 4th, 1916, at her residence, 9 St. Valentine's terrace, West road. "Till we meet." Inserted by her loving husband, children, and sister.

HANLY—In loving memory of Mary Hanly, Galway, who died on 9th March, 1924. May she rest in peace.

O'HARA—In loving memory of Edward (Ned), O'Hara, 95 Upper Gardiner street, Dun Laoghaire, who died in New York 9th March, 1924. May he rest in peace.

OVINGTON—In loving remembrance of my dear Dad, who fell asleep March 9th, 1924. "Ever a voice of comfort and an open hand of help."—Cis.

SAWIER—In never-fading memory of dear mother, who entered into rest 9th March, 1920, at 124 St. Catherine's terrace, S.C. road, Dublin.

SMITH—In affectionate remembrance of my beloved husband, Denis Smith, 2 Richmond row, Portobello, died March 8th, 1923. "Oh, won't it be joyful when we meet to part no more."

URQUHART—In loving memory of Kenneth W. Urquhart, R.M.A. (Submarine Service), who died in Devonport Naval Hospital 10th March, 1920. Sadly missed.

WILSON—In loving memory of our dear mother, Kate Wilson, who died March 9th, 1924. "Safe in the arms of Jesus." Inserted by her loving sons.

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VIEW TO-DAY—BOOKS—SALE WEDNESDAY.
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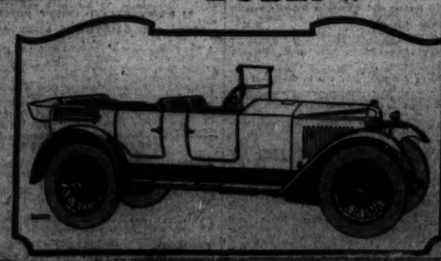

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SERGE.—British Navy Government Serge, indigo dye, will stand boiling and sea water; only a limited quantity which would cost 3/11 to make to-day; remaining lot consisting of 300 yards only. Cannot be repeated. Write for pattern. Robert's Special Price per yard 2/11½
2 dozen yards, 33/-.
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Tunics made to order in School and Club colours.
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SCARFS. — Bargain Offer of Gent's Artificial Silk Scarfs, in good colourings, cord stripes. Robert's Special Price, each, 3/11
SCARFS—White Silk Scarfs, in self stripes, or over pattern designs. Robert's Special Price, each, 7/6
11/6, 9/11, & 7/6
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KNICKERS.—Heavy artificial silk directoire Knickers, a wonderful bargain, will give satisfaction in wear. In colours of Sky, Brown, Silver, Black, Ivory, and Lime. Robert's Special Price per pair 3/11½
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CORSETS.—"Nuvo" Rubber Tricot Girdle, step-in model, facing at back; sizes 23 inches to 30 inches. Robert's Special Price, per pair 13/11
Ditto—Longer hips, busk fastening, laced back; sizes 23 to 36 inches. Robert's Special Price, per pair 17/11
25/- and .....
CORSETS.—Nuvo girdle sash Corsets, the figure without the harsh restrictions of the ordinary corset; sizes 23 to 30 inches. Robert's Special Price, per pair, 49/- to 7/11
CORSETS. — Nuvo Reducing Models for heavy figures, well boned, with strong suspenders attached; sizes 26 to 36 inches. Robert's Special Price, per pair, 25/11 to 18/11
Corset Bargains, in odd sizes, marked down 50 per cent. off original prices.
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10 15 H.P. 2/3 SEATER, with DICKEY .. £420
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DARRACQ Two Seater, 1914, in perfect condition, 11 h.p., tax £8; trial; £40 or nearest Seen at Beeler and Sons, Harmony Row, Dublin. 4 A

FOR all Motor Body Work and Painting.—The City Wheel and Carriage Works, Ltd., Great Brunswick street, Dublin. 10 T

FOR Hire, luxurious 6 cylinder Armstrong Siddeley, reasonable, with driver.—39 Lower Drumcondra.

FOR Sale, "Nestor-Car" Coupe, 1922, almost new; also Boy's Cycle, 20 inch frame. Address "Z 2400, Car," this office. 6 C

NEW Imperial 20, 1924, fully equipped, brand new condition.—G 1706, this office. 6 A

RALEIGH, 8 h.p., 1923, 4 cyl. 4 speed, 2 each pump and horn, 2 lights, 2 shields; perfect order; taxed; £40. Seen 28 Great Brunswick street. 7 D

TRIUMPH Motor Cycles 1925 Models in stock for immediate delivery. Advise book order immediately. Also Spare Parts all Models.—Andrew J. Doyle, Triumph Motor Agent, 51 South King street, Dublin. 'Phone 2721

3½ SPORTS James, excellent condition, fast, Terry saddle, etc.; £45.—G 1744, this office. 4 A

£50—1923 3½ h.p. Sports Twin James Roadsheen, Terry saddle, all on; small mileage.—H 3, this office.

LORRIES, VANS, MOTOR AND STEAM HAULAGE.

BABY Quad Delivery Van, brand new, £25.—Peugeot Cars (Ireland), Limited, 40 Pearse street, Dublin.

COMMER Cars can now be obtained on the Hire Purchase System. Apply Collier, Main street, Bray, County Wicklow. T

WANTED, immediately, light Lorry or Van, to carry 20/40 cwt.; must be of recent date and perfect; Ford not required.—The Island Dawn Mills, Wexford.

BICYCLES.

A1 PEDAL Cycles by easy payments. Come and see them—Centaurs from £7; also Sunbeams, Sparkbrooks, B.S.A., Cyclo, Rudge. Specially selected for.—Wayte Bros., Ltd., Lemon street. 'Phone 2010.

RALEIGHS, Humbers, Swifts. Extraordinary cash bargains.—Price Brothers, Chatham street (immediately off Grafton street).

TRIUMPH Bicycles, from £7 8s.; fully guaranteed. Any model obtainable on our Par-se-Yen-Ride plan; deposit 14/-. Write or call, Triumph Company (Ireland), Ltd., 12 Saint Andrew street, Dublin. 8 A

CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS.

WANTED.

WANTED, experienced Motor Cycle Mechanic; must have thorough knowledge of all makes of motor cycles; only competent man need apply.—Keenan and Co., Ltd., Victoria road, Londonderry. 7 C

DISENGAGED

CHAUFFEUR (Gardener disengaged); any car; ten years last place; highly recommended.—471, Irish Times Branch Office, Blackrock. 5 B

MOTOR CARS CONTINUED.

MORRIS Oxford Two Seater, electric lighting, good as order, £75; Singer Two Seater, electric lighting, good order, £60; Ford Coupe, 1923, £180; Ford Five Seater, 1920, £80; Ford Two Seater, 1923, £140; Bedford Half Ton Lorry, dynamo and starter, £75; Chevrolet, 1921, dynamo and starter, £125; Citroen Two Seater de Luxe, 1924, Engine body, best offer.—Fitzgerald, 128 Stephen's Green.

PALLADIUM 10-18 Saloon, newly painted and upholstered, dynamo lighting, spares, perfect running; £175. Address "Z 2457, Motor," this office. 7 B

STANDARD Two Seater, 1925, lighting, starting; perfect condition, owner drives; seen 17 appointment.—G 1157, this office.

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USED Cars—5 seater Swift, 9 Seater Chiley, 5 Seater Vauxhall; all in good order.—Garage, 160 Capel street. 6 C

14 ARMSTRONG Siddeley Demonstration Two and Four Seaters, reduced prices now; 1923, 6 cylinder Two Seater, £115; Albert, A. 10/4 Seater, £158; Chez Darracq 16/20 4 Seater, £135; engine having been hauled; Chevrolet Van, 1924, Sheepdip body, as new, £145; Hillman 2 Seater, 1923, £250; newly painted and overhauled; any trial; genuine bargains. Seen at Express Auto Co., 52 Dawson street, Dublin. 6 C

1921 FIVE Seater Arrol Johnson, perfect running order, fully equipped; price £160.—G 1812, this office.

1923 FORD Touring Car, as new, all accessories complete; also 1923 and 1923 Ford Delivery Vans; in good condition; cheap; any trial.—G 1832, this office. 5 B

1923 BUICK 4 cylinder five seater model; any trial; first reasonable offer; owner going abroad.—G 1870, this office. 4 A

1925 PEUGEOT Doc Touring Car, 12/20 h.p., 1,200 miles, as new, demonstration car, £330.—Peugeot Cars (Ireland), Limited, 40 Dawson street, Dublin. 5 B

1924 MODEL 6 Cylinder Essex Coach, small mileage, as in perfect order; 1923 (December) 4 Cylinder Buick Touring Car, chauffeur driven, perfect order; any trial or expert examination; reasonable prices. Also Automobile (1917), starter and lighting, £200; Buick (1916), 4 cylinder, starter and lighting, in good condition, £50.—E. J. Gogarty and Co., Motor Agents, Naas.

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WANTED, shop soiled or little used 1924 4.5 seater Car.—G 1562, this office.

WANTED, 2 Seater 1925 or later model, 10 h.p. or less; Austin preferred.—Z 2371, Motor," this office. 5 B

WANTED, Ford Sedan, about 1922 or 1923; lowest price, particulars. Address "Z 2403, Sedan," this office. 5 B

WANTED 2 Seater, good make; state year, price.—G 1978, this office. 6 A

WANTED, modern Four Seater Morris preferred; must be in good order and price moderate.—G 1725, this office. 6 A

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A1 NEW 1925 Models—Sunbeams, New Imperials, P. and M., including the famous Model 90 1924 Models. Panther Club Models. Some Second Hand Models. Inspection invited.—Wayte Bros., Ltd., Lemon street, Stratton street.

A7 Woods', Westland Row—B.S.A. Cars fitted with A.J. Pulmier Engines. T

A, J.S. Triumph and New Gerrard, from £32 15/.—A. Wallen, Trinity street. T

ADVANCES on Motor Bikes, Cars, Jewels.—Gorman, 24 Pawnbroker, Winetavern street (opposite Four Courts); new garage.

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ENFIELD 2¼ h.p. 1923; electric lighting	£49
ENFIELD 2¼ h.p. 1924, 3 Speed	£55
DOUGLAS 2¾ h.p. 1923, 3 Speed	£45
MATCHLESS 3 h.p. 1923, 3 Speed	£45
EXCELSIOR 1¼ h.p. 1923, 2 Speed	£25
TRIUMPH 4 h.p. Combination, electric lighting, 1924	£75

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FOR Sale, "Nestor-Car" Cycle, 1922, almost new; also Boy's Cycle, 20 inch frame. Address "Z 2400, Car," this office. C

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SITUATIONS CONTINUED

JUNIOR Clerk Typist Wanted, with knowledge of bookkeeping, in large grocery, hardware establishment, Midlands; state age, salary (indoor), copies of references. Address "Z 2447, Clerk," this office. 7 C

LADIES' Hairdressing—Shampooing, Cutting and Singeing, Bobbing, Shingling, Marcel Waving, Head and Face Massage (Vibro and Violet Ray), Hair Tinting, Manicuring, etc.; short courses; terms moderate fee. Apply Madame Elmore, 2nd Floor, 2 Grafton street.

MANAGERESS Wanted for a small Book and Newspaper Shop doing large business in a Southern city; very nice position for a lady of industry, able to take sole charge. Address, stating age, experience and salary to "Z 2332, Manageress," this office. C

MATRON Wanted, high class Institution (for ladies); must be lady, Protestant, and have experience of home management and nursing. Apply, stating age, experience, testimonials, copies only, and salary expected, to Miss Morton, 20 Crosthwaite Park, Dun Laoghaire.

NOTICE.—Kingsford.

We don't suppose MR. MICAWBER has got his MORRIS CAR yet . . .

WAITING never brings you anywhere—whereas the Morris does. From £212

COME ALONG
We are Ready.

G. A. BRITTAIN LTD., Hatch Street, Dublin.

Overland 13.9

The wonderful Overland 13.9 brings a new pleasure within the means of the man with a moderate purse. Call and see the 5-seater De Luxe Touring Model.

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'Phone: Dublin, 1692.

Notes and Hints of Interest to all Motorists will appear on this Page to-morrow (Tuesday).

Some Rare Bargains

TO make room for New Maxwells, Chryslers, and Renaults now in transit, we are offering our Second-hand Cars at tempting prices to clear—buy now and get a bargain.

Overlands	From	£80
Durant	,,	£75
Minerva	,,	£95
Sunbeam	,,	£180
Maxwell	,,	£170

One Maxwell Coupe in grand condition, £270.

Also some Demonstration Cars with makers' guarantee.

Inspection and trial invited.

F. M. SUMMERFIELD,
138 Lower Baggot St.,
DUBLIN.
Wires: "Carmen." 'Phone 2064.
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TUITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

ALL Professional and University Prelims., Oral and Correspondence Lessons free.—MOUNTJOY COLLEGE, Rockville street, Cabra.

ART School, 4 Grafton street. C

BELFAST College of Domestic Science, Dublin Tuesday and Friday Classes. Preparation for Matriculation, University and Professional Preliminaries, Civil service and Secretarial Examinations. Individual attention. Moderate fees. Apply Principal, Miss Hamilton, 4 Fitzwilliam square, South. 6 C

EXPERIENCED Governess, Protestant, desires post, April; nursery or children's maid; good needlewoman; fond of children; salary £30.—Mrs. Fenwick, Ivy Cottage, Bangor, Co. Down. 6 C

ENTRANCE Term, Degree Examinations, Civil Service, Secretarial Examinations.—Miss Fenwick, 5 Dartmouth square. C

GOVERNESS Wanted, elementary young Lady; £25 (G.—Governess position wanted, Austrian or German lady, speaks English perfectly; highest references.—Miss Sloan, Rectory, Ballycotton, Co. Dublin.

GOVERNESS (Visiting) disengaged, experienced; 10 to 12 years; 3 days weekly.—Address "Z 1756, this office. 5 C

GOVERNESS, Protestant, disengaged immediately after Easter; experienced; two children; 6 years and 3 years; references.—Mrs. Hamilton, Ballyhaise, Co. Cavan. 6

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2.)

GARDEN, FARM, SEEDS, ETC.

ALL Owners of Gardens to examine test results of new Drumsnood's specially tested vegetable and Flower Seeds; awarded over 1,000 First Prizes.—R. Drummond and Sons, 57 and 58 Thomas street.

ALL certified Seed Potatoes, Arran Victory, Arran Chief, Arran Comrade, Kerr's Pink, Ashleaf Wonder, British Queen, Stewart Perfection, Up-to-Date Champion, Rhoderic Dhu, Irish Queen, Great Scot, Up-to-Date.—Drummond's, Dawson street, Dublin.

AMERICAN Early Rose, Duke of York, Harrow's Express, Epicure, Edzell Blue, County of Meiros, New Success.—Drummond's, Dawson street, Dublin.

ALL Herbaceous and Rockery Plants, Carnations, Roses, Climbers, Ornamental Shrubs, Hedge Plants, Cauliflower and Cabbage Plants, at Drummond's, 58 Dawson street, Dublin.

ALL Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers, Insecticides, Dog Manures, Flower Pots, Watering Cans, Syringes, Dog Ladders, etc. at Drummond's, 58 Dawson street, Dublin.

A1 CABBAGE, leading varieties, 8/- 100 free; Cauliflower, 5/6; Onions, 5/-.—Peasnett's, Carnmore Lr 19

APPLE Trees—Rhenish, the most profitable variety; 3-4 years bushes, 12/6; and 2/6, 1st dozen; 19 best varieties of Apples, 3 years dwarf bushes, heavy and healthy trained from pure soil, 16/-. Catalogue of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Shrubs and Hedge Plants free.—Nash, Nurseryman, Athlone. 12 7

AUCTION, Fruit Trees, Roses, Shrubs, 11 South Anne street, two doors Dawson street, 12th.—Arthur Jones, Son. 5 D

CHEAP, before again tax/taxation.—Lawn, 12/10 inches, 1,000, 5/-; 16/24, 1,000, 7/6; 24/36, 1,000, 10/-; 1,000 size, 2/-. Separate colours, double strength, smaller, 1,000, 3/-; post and rail wire, 5/6. 7 B

POWER'S Special Garden Seeds, Choice Mixed vegetable roots, 100 bulbs in 10 varieties 15/6; Primulins Hybrids, mixed, 1,000 10/6, free.

POWER'S Special Seeds—Certified stocks, Earliest, Mid-season, and Late. Special quotations for large quantities.

POWER'S Imported Seed Grain—Wheat, Oats, Barley. Write for quotation.

Note only Address—

WM. POWER AND CO., WATERFORD
SEEDMERCHANTS AND NURSERYMEN.
12 25

PERENNIAL and Biennial Mixture for Sale, Dwarf, small habit, 2/6 per ton, carriage forward. Address: Mixture, 3 Sale, this office.

PALM Novelty, Kentia Australis, Canterbury Bells, Scarlet Queen, Primulas, Sweet William, Double White Clove Pinks, Double Crimson Pinks, 1/6 each. Giant Double White or Crimson Daisy, Blue Mountain, Crimson or Yellow Wallflower, 1/- dozen, carriage, free.—Dwyer, Gladstone, New Ross. 5 D

PLANT Now—Patrick Richard's, 7/- dozen; cities strong 1 year, 3/6 dozen; Seakale, 4/- dozen; carriage free.—Dwyer, Gladstone, New Ross. 5 D

PLANT Now—Best Early Cabbage, Ulsat Tripoli or Adine 100, 2/6; 1,000, 20/-; Cauliflower 100, 4/6; carriage free.—Dwyer, Gladstone, New Ross, Co. Wexford.

ROSES, best varieties, grand lines, Buds from 12/-; Climbing and Pillar from 18/-; Standard from 25/- per dozen; list free.—Chas. Potter, Potters, Co. Meath. 5 D

SEED Oats—Abundance, second imported, finally threshed—Captain Redmond, Popefield, Ashbourne.

SEED Oats—Black Tartary, pure sample, grown 1924 from seed direct from Holland, 12/6 per cwt.—Hall Stores, and other Irish Timber Imports, Ltd., Dublin.

TANNED Garden Bags; Netting, 25 yards 2/-, fifty yards 3/-; Tanned garden wide carriage paid.—Wyse's Stores, 137 Parnell street. 12 22

WIRE Netting, Extending Wood Trellis, Garden Tools, Insecticides, Fertilisers, Seeds, Bulbs, Plants.—Stanley's Stores, 137 Parnell street. 12 22

WANTED, Rooting Bulbs, Double White Primroses, Aubrietia, Thrift, Daisy Doubleblue.—Potter. 1 X

HORSES, HARNESS, ETC.

PATTERSON—For New Hand Spun Harness, Cart, Van and Gig; lowest prices.—Butt Bridge, Phone 3584. 6 C

TWO Horses, sound, and good workers, also Harness Colt.—102 Donore terrace, Dolphin's Barn. 6 A

VAN Horse Wanted for city work, about 14 hands.—G 1752, this office. 6 A

WANTED, Pony, from Harness; suitable for lady to drive.—G 1814, this office.

VEHICLES.

LESBURY PARK.

NOTED GOLD MEDAL TUB, TONNEAU, SALOON, WEATHER AND HOODED CARS. SEVERAL GREAT SECONDHAND CARS.

ALESBURY ROAD, DERNBERRY, KINGS CO. Showrooms: LINCOLN PLACE, Verdiland Row, Dublin.

FLOAT, small, and Harness, perfect order, Spring Dray, new, with sides; also two Wagons, 2nd hand, very light, Skibbin, 5 C

RUBBER Tyres, all sizes, fitted at short notice.—The Oily Wheel Works, Ltd., Great Brunswick street. 1 X

WANTED, very small Donkey Trap or Phaeton, fair condition.—G 1696, this office.

WANTED, one horse Canadian cart and Waggonette, gold condition; also inside car; trial Saturday.—Address "Z 2387, Waggonette, this office. 6 C

WANTED, Light Van, in good repair, for 15 hands.—Dawson, Glenbrook, Clondalkin.

CATTLE, LIVE STOCK.

BLACK Female long haired Persian Kittens, 15/-, frie South, Newtown Dropping, Co. Wicklow. 5 B

FERRETS, Purchased Dead or Alive; ferrets 5/- each, 18/- couple; strong hitches 10/6 couple, carriage paid.—Thos. Davey, Forest Farms, Attleboro, Norfolk. 12 25

FRIESIAN Bull for Sale, 18 months; also 3 year half Holstein.—Plunkett, Portmarnock. 6 A

FERRETS—Two good working Ferrets; 7/6 each.—Apply 4 Thomas terrace, Dublin.

GEORGE Craig, Drumsnorrie, Dublin, Ireland, will offer during Spring Sales, at North-West show, Londonderry, March 11th, 5 well bred Aberdeen Angus Bulls; good quality.

PERSIAN Kittens, 15/-, both sexes, blue and black. Apply Tennyson, Ballybrack. 6 C

SPRINGER, half pure, first calf; should make great milker.—Blackrock House, Blackrock. 6 C

FURNITURE.

A1 Highest Value—Jones Hill and Son, Hatchen's Walk, Purchase Furniture, Pianos, Antiques. 7

BEAUTIFUL Solid Mahogany Bedroom Suite, fit for Bride, £42.—G 3427, Furniture, this office. 6 C

CHESTERFIELD Suite, damask covering, perfect condition, half price.—Eaton, Aliss, Ballsbridge Park.

EXQUISITE 4' Overdoor Mirror, Adams, carved, gilt, 4' 6" by 2' 6", fine specimen, £25.—Apply 20 Upper Mount street. 6 C

FOR Sale, Dressing Table, Wardrobe, Bed, Spring Mattress, Bedding, Blankets, Linen, Crockery, Glass, Kitchen Utensils, Carpets, Rugs, Linoleum, Pictures, Ornaments, Fender and Irons, Chairs, Tables, Sofa, Bookcase, Writing Desk, Cabinet, Piano, Gramophone, Records, Bicycle, Sewing Machine, Lawn Mower, Garden Tools, Hose, Ladders, Boxes, Trunks, Cases, Bags, Clothes, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Overcoats, Suits, Dresses, Skirts, Blouses, Underclothing, Hosiery, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Ties, Scarves, Collars, Cuffs, Shirts, Pyjamas, Dressing Gowns, Slippers, Sandals, Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Cutlery, Silver, Plate, Books, Stamps, Coins, Medals, Toys, Games, Sports Requisites, Musical Instruments, Tools, Stationery, Typewriter, Wireless Set, Valves, Batteries, Accumulators, Cycle, Motor Car, Motor Cycle, Aeroplane, Airship, Submarine, Tank, Gun, Rifle, Revolver, Pistol, Sword, Bayonet, Shell, Bomb, Grenade, Mine, Torpedo, Depth Charge, Machine Gun, Field Gun, Howitzer, Trench Mortar, Anti-Aircraft Gun, Searchlight, Sound Locator, Range Finder, Periscope, Camouflage, Gas Mask, Respirator, Flare, Rocket, Signal Lamp, Flag, Pennant, Uniform, Equipment, Pack, Haversack, Water Bottle, Mess Tin, Knife, Fork, Spoon, Cup, Saucer, Plate, Dish, Bowl, Jug, Kettle, Pot, Pan, Frying Pan, Stewpan, Saucepan, Lid, Cover, Tray, Bucket, Pail, Can, Bottle, Jar, Tin, Box, Packet, Parcel, Bag, Sack, Basket, Hamper, Crate, Barrel, Cask, Keg, Drum, Tub, Churn, Butter Worker, Scales, Weights, Measures, Gauge, Thermometer, Barometer, Compass, Sextant, Theodolite, Level, Chain, Tape, Rule, Square, Protractor, Set Square, Drawing Board, Pencil, Pen, Nib, Holder, Rubber, Eraser, Sharpener, Ink, Paper, Envelope, Writing Pad, Blotting Paper, Carbon Paper, Duplicator, Typewriter, Ribbon, Cover, Table, Desk, Chair, Stool, Form, Bench, Seat, Couch, Sofa, Settee, Bed, Mattress, Pillow, Bolster, Sheet, Blanket, Quilt, Eiderdown, Counterpane, Curtain, Blind, Carpet, Rug, Mat, Linoleum, Oilcloth, Lino, Floor Covering, Wall Paper, Paint, Brush, Varnish, Polish, Duster, Soap, Sponge, Towel, Comb, Brush, Mirror, Razor, Shaving Brush, Soap, Powder, Cream, Lotion, Perfume, Scent, Toilet Water, Medicine, Pill, Tablet, Ointment, Plaster, Bandage, Lint, Cotton Wool, Surgical Instrument, Dental Instrument, Stretcher, Ambulance, Hospital Bed, Wheelchair, Crutch, Artificial Limb, Eye, Glass, Spectacles, Monocle, Lorgnette, Opera Glass, Field Glass, Telescope, Camera, Photograph, Film, Lens, Flash Lamp, Tripod, Dark Slide, Developer, Fixer, Toning Bath, Printing Frame, Enlarger, Lantern Slide, Projector, Screen, Magic Lantern, Cinematograph, Gramophone, Records, Needle, Sound Box, Horn, Cabinet, Piano, Harp, Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass, Guitar, Banjo, Mandolin, Zither, Ukulele, Harmonium, Concertina, Accordion, Mouth Organ, Bagpipes, Drum, Cymbals, Triangle, Tambourine, Castanets, Xylophone, Bells, Whistle, Trumpet, Cornet, Flugelhorn, Trombone, Euphonium, Tuba, Saxhorn, Bugle, Horn, Clarinet, Oboe, Cor Anglais, Bassoon, Flute, Piccolo, Recorder, Pipe, Tobacco, Cigarette, Cigar, Lighter, Matches, Ashtray, Pipe Cleaner, Pouch, Case, Holder, Mouthpiece, Stem, Bowl, Shank, Tube, Cleaner, Reamer, Filter, Stopper, Refill, Mixture, Cut, Plug, Twist, Flake, Shag, Snuff, Chewing Tobacco, Cigarette Paper, Tube, Machine, Maker, Roller, Holder, Case, Tin, Packet, Box, Carton

New Gramophone Records

Beethoven's "Waldstein" Sonata, Stravinsky's "Fire-Bird," and records by Paderewski, McCormack, Chaliapine, and others.

The Gramophone Company's new issues for the month of March comprise a varied selection that should suit all tastes.

For the serious-minded there are Beethoven's "Waldstein" Sonata played by Lamond, a pianist whose renderings of this composer's Works are famous, and Stravinsky's "Fire-Bird" Suite, a set of records that will be hailed with delight by admirers of the Russian Ballet.

The Operatic section is notable for the first appearance for the Company of two artists, Evelyn Scotney and Mary Lewis, both of whom possess soprano voices of remarkable quality. The first has chosen airs by Auber and Ambroise Thomas, the second extracts from Massenet's "Thais." Among more familiar names are those of Joseph Hislop and Dish Gilly, who join in selections from "Madam Butterfly." Robert Radford and Peter Dawson are also on the list of duets; the combination of two bass voices is as rare as it is effective, and their performance of "Sound, sound the Trumpet" (from Bellini's "Puritani") and "The Lord is a man of War" (from "Israel in Egypt") are both fine pieces of work.

Carmen Hill ("Waltz" and "She dwelt among the untrodden ways") and Sydney Coltham ("A Song of Quietness" and "A Summer Afternoon") provide songs that will appeal to all who are not afraid of being thought sentimental, but if anyone finds the effect of these two entertaining he has only to turn on George Baker to sing the rhythmic "The Tog of the Hill," for that celebrated Pianist-composer, Harold Samuel. The same singer also gives a splendid rendering of Graham Peel's fine setting of "In Summer Time on Bredon."

Lovers of Lieder will rejoice in the authoritative renderings of Brahm's lovely "Die Mainnacht" and "In Waldeseinsamkeit," by that great artist, John McCormack, while those who prefer more dramatic methods will find what they want in Chaliapine's contribution, "The Last Voyage" (Alnaes) and "The Nightingale" (Tchaikovsky).

Turning again to Instrumental Music we find the list headed by that King of Pianists, Ignace Jan Paderewski, with two Chopin Mazurkas. Chopin seems to have found his ideal interpreter in this great compatriot of his. In the String department we have two pieces for Violin, Abendlied (Schumann-Joachim) and Allegro (Fiocco) by Isolde Menges, and for 'cello a little set of dances (from the work of J. B. Senaillé) by Cedric Sharpe. All are exquisitely played. The Band of H.M. Royal Air Force gives us some spirited and thoroughly British music in Vaughan Williams' Suite for Military Band, while to soothe us after such vigorous records come De Groot and the Piccadilly Orchestra in two well contrasted numbers, "Passione" and "A Thing of Dreams." Jesse Crawford recalls old times with his Pipe Organ Solo, "Somewhere a Voice is Calling" and Schubert's famous "Serenade," and then again there is Liam Walsh to his Irish Bagpipes to disperse the melting mood with "The Blackbird" and "Salamanca."

Finally, Ben Lawes ("Exits") makes some remarks on Opera and Drama that are as amusing as they are original.

Owing to the sensational success of their first and second Concerts at Queen's Hall, London, on March 10th, the Royal Albert Orchestra and Sir Landon Ronald and The Royal Orchestra Augmented Symphonic Orchestra and The Royal Choral Society will be presented at the Queen's Hall, London, on March 10th, at 8.15 p.m., when a new programme will be presented.

THIRD CONCERT

The Key below gives titles and prices of all the records issued under "His Master's Voice" products can be obtained only from The Gramophone Company's accredited dealers. Write for name of nearest dealer.

"Greatest Artists—Finest Recording!"

Registered Trade Mark

"His Masters Voice"

Records for March

Ah! Je suis oublié	DB818	MARY LEWIS	8/6
Te souviens-tu du lumineux voyage	DB757	CHALIAPINE	8/6
The Last Voyage and Nightingale			
In Waldeseinsamkeit } Die Mainnacht }	DA628	McCORMACK	6/-
Amore a grillo } Farewell my female } "Madama Butterfly" }	DB746	HISLOP & DINH GILLY HISLOP, DINH GILLY & WM. PARNIS	8/6
Mazurka in A Flat } Mazurka in F Sharp Minor }	DA631	PADEREWSKI	6/-
"The Fire Bird"—Parts 1 and 2 } "The Fire Bird"—Parts 3 and 4 }	D956 D957	SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (conducted by Albert Coates)	6/6 each 4/6
Absolidad and Allegro	E375	ISOLDE MENGES	4/6
Cest l'histoire amoureuse } Pour mon bonheur, l'ai une fée } "Werther"—Sonata in C Major, Op. 53 }	D968 D961 D962	EVELYN SCOTNEY FREDERIC LAMOND	8/6 6/6 each
First and Second Movement also Sonata in E Flat, Op. 31 }	E375	CARMEN HILL	4/6
Weep, Weep } She dwelt among the untrodden ways }			
The Land is a Man of War } Land of Hope and Glory }	D957	ROBERT RADFORD & PETER DAWSON	6/6
Suite for Military Band— Folk Songs No. 1 } Folk Songs No. 2 }	B1945	BAND OF H.M. ROYAL AIR FORCE (Conductor, J. Amers)	3/-
Folk Songs No. 3, Folk Songs from Somerset }	B1946	DE GROOT and the PICCADILLY ORCHESTRA	3/-
A Thing of Dreams } Passione }	B1946	PETER DAWSON	3/-
Harold to the Fair (old dance) } A song of quietness }	D1958	SYDNEY COLTHAM	3/-
A summer afternoon } Serenade, E374 }		CEDRIC SHARPE	4/6
In Summertime on Bredon } The Top of the Hill }	B1937	GEORGE BAKER	3/-
Exits, Parts 1 & 2 Cast } Entrances } Salamanca"—Irish Reel }	B1947	BEN LAWES	4/6
Somewhere a voice is calling } Serenade }	B1948	LIAM WALSH	3/-
		CRAWFORD	3/-

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CORK. LIMERICK

WILLS'S NEW BRAND

"ANCHOR"

Navy Cut

CIGARETTES

10 for 5½d 20 for 11d

Look for the Anchor on the Packet

A little ray of sunshine!

Give your smile a chance. Even the jolliest smile won't go far without good-looking teeth to help it.

Good teeth are the very heart and soul of a smile. Brush yours with Colgate's and let the world *see* what a little ray of sunshine you are.

COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

LARGE SIZE 1/- Why pay more?

Take care of your teeth and your smile will take care of itself

The Prince of Wales was present at the Rugby match between the Royal Navy and the Army at Twickenham last Saturday.

Lord Oxford will address a Liberal demonstration in the Guildhall, Cambridge, tonight.

DUBLIN AND THE PROVINCES.

DUBLIN.

Port Traffic.—Traffic in and out of the Port of Dublin was unusually brisk for a Saturday and Sunday. During the two days fifty-seven vessels passed up and down the Liffey.

PASSENGERS BY B. AND I. LINE, VIA

LIVERPOOL.

ARRIVALS.—Dr. Eccles, J. Branden, T. Cuddy, R. McDaniel, B. Rowden, G. Ross, Major Jackson, Miss Burke, Dr. Henry, F. Barbour, D. Brassington, E. H. Hamilton, J. A. Murdoch, R. Paul, T. Hoskins, E. J. Brady, Charles Daly, E. Smith, A. McKinley, S. Eaton, I. Robinson O. Wood, L. Casey, G. Park, Gwen Poole, B. Williams, Miss Dagg, Miss Rogers.

DEPARTURES.—T. Briggs, Miss Wall, W. Keelan, M. Bromley, G. Keenan, Mrs. Dagg, Miss Kellett, Mr. and Mrs. Strazzo, Mrs. Ray, Miss Ray, Miss Calden, Miss Holloway, Miss Sinclair, Miss Seymour, Miss Creighton, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, H. Caldow, T. Roy, Frank Dundas, Miss Callaghan, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. G. Boon.

LEINSTER.

Vaccination Defaulters.—In asking the Enniscorthy Rural Council what steps it is taking to ensure compliance with the Vaccination Acts, the Local Government Ministry referred to the medical officer's returns, which showed that scarcely any vaccinations have been done in the district. In Clonroche dispensary district alone there are 1,200 defaulters. A member of the Council has handed in a notice of motion, to be brought before the next meeting, requesting the Government to provide a "conscience clause," as in England, so that parents who object to vaccination may claim exemption.

Mud-Wall Cabins.—It was reported to Gorey District Council last Saturday that James Flood, labourer, Killena, with a family of eight, was living in a hovel the walls of which were mud and were propped up. William Ruth, another labourer, was living under similar conditions. It was decided to provide them with cottages "at the first moment possible."

Kells Quarry Explosion.—A military Court of inquiry was held in Kells last Thursday into the recent explosion in Kilmainham quarry, near the town. Three men lost their lives.

MUNSTER.

Alleged Explosives Store.—At Ennis last Friday P. J. O'Flanagan, draper, sought possession of a house tenanted by Patrick Reidy on the ground of non-payment of rent. He alleged further that the defendant had used the premises in such a way as to convert them into a common nuisance. A Civic Guard said that seven sticks of gelignite and a coil of fuse had been found in Reidy's premises. The solicitor for the complainant said that there was enough explosive to blow up half the town of Ennis. The Justice adjourned the case and advised the defendant in the meantime to pay the amount due.

Public-house Closed.—In the course of a licensing case at Ennis last Friday, the magistrate said that his experience was that publichouse clocks were most extraordinary timepieces. They went slow in the morning, but were always fast when it came to half-o'clock in the afternoon. The publican in the case was given the benefit of the doubt.

Kilmacthomas Courthouse.—Waterford County Council has decided to rebuild Kilmacthomas Courthouse, which was burned down in 1920. Courts meet in the District Council Chamber at present.

Water Supply Contracts.—Youghal Urban Council has placed a contract for the supply of water pipes at £7,995. The work of laying the pipes will be carried out by a local firm for £7,660.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Governors of the Masonic Orphan Boys' School will be held at the schoolhouse, Clonskeagh, to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. Breakfast at 8.30 o'clock a.m.

NORTHERN IRELAND.

Lead in Cream-of-Tartar.—At Clonmacate, Co. Armagh, last Saturday the Fire Law Ends Co-operative Agricultural Society, Ltd., was fined £1a and £0a. costs for selling cream-of-tartar containing a percentage of 0.36 of lead. The Chairman of the Bench said that the public must be protected.

Sweepstake Prosecutions.—Prosecutions for running sweepstakes on the Lincoln and Grand National, as well as football matches, were heard in the Belfast Custody Court on Saturday, when David Fraser, 64 Chief street, and Joseph Smyth, 23 Hooker street, Belfast, were fined £7 10s. each. A police sergeant stated that on Friday he went to 64 Chief street, where he found five girl clerks engaged in putting sweep tickets into envelopes. A constable deposed to visiting 23 Hooker street, where Smith handed him 47 tickets, stating that he was selling them for the Glenbank Football Club. He showed the witness a sheet of papers with the names of purchasers of the tickets, and handed over 800 more tickets for the Ewart's United Football Club. He said that he got £1 for every hundred tickets sold. The Glenbank Club sweep was on the Lincoln and National. A solicitor for the defence said that the prisoners were shipyard men and unable to obtain work. It was hard luck on them, for even the highest noblemen in the land often made a bet.

Relief in Ashnadarragh.—At a meeting of the Lisnaskea Guardians last Saturday reports were made as to the distribution of relief in the Ashnadarragh district, and it was stated that while the County Surveyor was spending money on useless work and employing farmers' sons, the parents were seeking relief on the ground that the boys were independent. The Guardians ordered that where any member of a family was employed relief to that family should cease. A member said that the whole thing was "knavery and dodgery," and the Chairman said that he had heard complaints about people with cattle and driving horses and cars getting relief. The Guardians passed a resolution repudiating the action of the County Surveyor in doing work that was unnecessary and of no public utility.

Game Preservation.—An association to preserve game and fish has been formed in Strabane, and has passed a resolution requesting the authorities to enforce the Game Laws. Further resolutions ask for the assistance of police in protecting rivers, especially during the spawning season, and that Resident Magistrates should adjudicate in "poaching cases." Local committees are recommended to pay for the destruction of vermin.

Newry Fire.—Damage to the extent of £1,000, partly covered by insurance was done by fire to the carpentry workshop at the rear of M'Ateer's furniture shop, Hill street, Newry, last Saturday morning. Fire-proof doors which cut off communication with the shop premises became red hot, but checked the spread of the flames. Adjoining buildings sustained slight damage.

Northern Flax Markets.—Lower prices for flax were the rule at Northern markets last Saturday. Eighteen tons of fibre were offered for sale and sold at Ballymena flax market. Prices ranged from 12s. to 18s. a stone, the bulk realising from 15s. to 16s. a stone. The highest price paid in Omagh flax market for a few lots of best quality was 12s. Medium quality sold from 14s. to 16s., and inferior from 10s. to 12s. There were 50 small lots in the market, aggregating 7½ tons. Buying remained dull, and prices differed little from the previous market.

Lisnaskea and its Doctors.—Lisnaskea Guardians last Saturday criticised Dr. Dolan for living outside his dispensary district, and asked him for an explanation of a complaint by a labouring man that, though on different occasions he called to get the doctor for his children, he was unable to do so, as the doctor was absent. Dr. Cassidy, Lisnaskea, appeared before the Board and gave explanations of his absence from duty on certain dates last year, as reported by an inspector. The explanation was accepted.

Strabane's Civic Emblem.—The stone at the principal gate of the Grain Market bearing the coat of arms of Strabane, and which bears the date 1823, was removed last Saturday by order of the Strabane Urban Council. The stone will be erected outside the Town Hall or at some other central place. Its removal is necessary because a post office is to be built on the Grain Market site.

Council's Neutrality.—Lurgan Rural District Council decided to take "no action" on the Ulster Tourist Development Association's circular and the Portstewart Urban Council's resolution on the assessment of ground rents for local rating.

Diseased Meat in Derry.—During the past four weeks the caretaker of the Londonderry slaughterhouse seized the carcases of five cows, two bullocks and a sheep as unsound and they were destroyed as unfit for food.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

During the week evidence of the growing spirit of unity in Scottish Presbyterianism was given. Dr. White announced that the Free Church had withdrawn all opposition to the Churches' Bill now before Parliament. Dr. White is Moderator-Designate and leader in the Union Movement of the Church of Scotland.

The conference in Edinburgh of the students from the five colleges—Church of Scotland, United Free, Free Church, Scottish Episcopal, and Congregational—discussed "The Presentation of the Gospel in Scotland To-day." A leader from each college introduced the different aspects of the subject, and discussion followed.

A memorial tablet has been erected to the memory of the first minister, the Rev. James McConnell, in the Megain Memorial Church, Belfast. It was unveiled at a Service by Mrs. McConnell, the widow.

The Rev. R. H. Strachan of St. Andrew's United Free Church, Edinburgh, was the preacher at a united service in the Assembly Hall, Belfast, in connection with the Students' Christian Movement.

At the annual meeting of the Central Presbyterian Association, Belfast, it was announced that "a Forward Movement" was add an additional 500 members before the end of March would be inaugurated.

The annual social meeting of the Dublin Presbytery's City Mission was held at Whitefriar Street Mission Hall last Thursday. The Rev. R. K. Hanna expressed thankfulness at the progress of the Mission.

The Rev. John Martin, Smithborough, has been appointed Moderator of Monaghan Presbytery for the coming year.

The congregations and Cahans and Drumkeen have invited the Rev. S. F. Stuart, Ballyjamesduff, to be their minister.

The annual congregational meeting in connection with the United congregation of Howth-Malahide was held last Friday. The session report commented on the highly satisfactory attendances at Communion throughout the year. The attendances were the highest in the history of the congregation. The reports, while they showed a decline in subscriptions to missions, exhibit a rise in stipend and an increase of £624 in the ordinary Sunday offerings. Statements were made showing that the progress of the Sunday School and ladies' work party was in a flourishing condition. A concert followed the business meeting, in the course of which Mr. McFarlane, the clerk of the session, was presented with a silver salver in recognition of his twenty-five years' service as Treasurer.

At a meeting of the Dublin Presbytery on Tuesday Dr. Denham Osborne was nominated for the Moderatorship of the General Assembly and the Rev. J. S. Rutherford, Warrenpoint, for the Moderatorship of the Synod. The Rev. J. S. Crockett was appointed Moderator of Presbytery. A memorial from Derry, asking that the name of the new congregation be changed to St. Andrew's, was recommended to the General Assembly. The annual report on the State of Religion was approved. It was decided that Dr. McLaughlin, while minister in charge of Kilkenny, should be invited to attend meetings of Presbytery and to sit and deliberate. A satisfactory report of the Sabbath and Day Schools' Union was presented. The Presbytery approved of the action of the Free State Censor in excluding from exhibition pictures having immoral incidents or suggestions. The resignation of Mr. Dougherty, who has been missionary at Nenagh, was received and accepted, and Mr. Crockett was appointed moderator of the vacancy. A report on temperance was submitted. A conference of ministers and elders will be held on Wednesday, March 25, at 6.30. Leave was granted to the Rev. R. K. Hanna, who, as delegate to the General Assembly of the Canadian Presbyterian Church, intends to visit Canada next May and June. After dinner the Presbytery held a visitation of St. Andrew's, Blackrock.

The following Presbyterian congregations raised for all purposes during the past year the amounts specified:—Fitzroy avenue, Belfast, £3,900; Dunsairn, £3,723; Windsor, £3,566; Adelaide road, Dublin, £3,514, and Ormond quay, Dublin, £1,150.

The old closed doors of British trading are being slowly swung open, daylight is being let in, jealousies eliminated, and many secret services of the trade are being investigated for the common good.—Sir Woodman Burbidge.

MISSIONARY NOTES.

(FROM OUR CHURCH OF IRELAND CORRESPONDENT.)

Missionaries from various parts of China and India are opening people's eyes to the tremendous harm that is being done to young people by opium taking and smoking. The drug is being recognised by the Chinese Government as a source of revenue. Some idea of the chaotic state of finances may be gleaned from the fact that in the City of Hinghwa, in the province of Fuhkien, the taxes have been collected up to the end of 1928. Although taxes have been levied four years in advance, the local treasury reported that it had not sufficient money to carry it to the end of 1925.

The custom of giving opium pills to children up to three years of age is prevalent in almost every part of India. It is exceedingly common among women mill-hands, as it ensures quietness and sleep to the child in the mother's absence. In Bombay it is said that ninety per cent. of Hindu children and seventy-five per cent. of Mohommedan children are given opium from birth until two years old.

Four Buddhist nuns, who had spent their lives since childhood in a convent in the Kwantung Province of China, have been baptised into the Christian faith in the Chinese Church of Our Saviour, Canton.

The 4th day in connection with the Educational and Missionary Auxiliary of the Mission to the Jews will be held at 16 Harcourt street, Dublin, on Friday, March 20, at 3.30 p.m. The Bishop of Killaloe and the Dean of Ossory will speak.

GIPSY SMITH IN DUBLIN.

Gipsy Smith, O.B.E., opened a fortnight's evangelistic mission in the Metropolitan Hall, Dublin, yesterday. In the afternoon he spoke of the need for a spiritual revival, and of the peace that would come of it, and at night he took as his subject "Following Jesus." Large numbers gathered to hear him, and many were unable to gain admission to the hall.

ROTUNDA HOSPITAL.

A monthly meeting of the Board of Governors of the Rotunda Hospital was held on 6th Instant. Present:—

Mr. Garrett Wm. Walker, Vice-President, in the chair; Professor Alexis Thomas Gatenby, K.C.; Neill Watson, Mr. Richard P. Pim, and Dr. Gibbon FitzGibbon, Master. The Right Hon. Sir William J. Goulding, Bart., P.C., Mr. Alex. D. Orr, and Mr. C. E. Ritey regretted they were unable to be present. Minutes of the last meetings of the Board and the Home Committee were read. Cheques were signed in discharge of accounts for February amounting to £347 10/4. Tenders for the supply of coal for the premises and for other supplies for the year commencing 1st proximo, as sent up by the House Committee, were dealt with. Payments amounting to £1,000 to the Governors, £10; Anonymous (I.F.F.), £10; Mrs. Cranston, Hubbard Clark, High Sheriff of Dublin, £5; "W.T." per Miss Dorothy Lage, £3; Mr. H. E. Guinness, £5; Mr. Charles K. Meade, £1; Miss La Touche, £5; Miss Wilhelmina Rochford, D.L., £3 3/; Mr. T. McC. L. Dix, £2 2/; Messrs. Arnott and Co., Ltd., £1 10/3; British and Irish Steam Packet Co., Ltd., £3 3/; J. G. Stephens and Sons, Ltd., £3; Right Hon. Andrew Jameson, P.C., £10; Arnott Bequest Fund, per the Irish Times, £10; Dermot Lord Castleton, £1 1/; Mrs. William P. Geoghegan, £2; Arnott and Co., Ltd., £5; Lord Dunsany, £10; the Lady Victor Lowry, Bart., £1 1/; Miss Willoughby Rochford, £1 1

WIND-UP OF THE FREE STATE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

DUBLIN CITY.

TAXATION TO COME DOWN.

FINANCE MINISTER'S HINT.

FREE STATE ROUND THE CORNER.

A reduction of taxation in the Free State was foreshadowed by Mr. Ernest Blythe, the Minister of Finance, in a speech which he delivered at a public meeting near O'Connell Bridge, Dublin, yesterday. "We are at the point now," he said, "when we can begin to reduce the burden of taxation that oppresses the people and hinders the progress of industry." Mr. Blythe also said that the country had turned the corner, and its credit was now established.

The meeting was of large dimensions, and there were no interruptions. Senator Nesbitt presided.

A HEALTHY SIGN.

Mrs. Collins O'Driscoll said that it had been the proud boast from an Irregular Party platform some days ago that Griffith and Collins had got six feet of clay. She would rather a million times that Michael Collins, her pride and joy, was lying in an honoured grave in Glasnevin than that he should be on the side of de Valera.

Professor W. A. Magennis said that it was a healthy sign, and a very good thing for Ireland, that their opponents were at last beginning to talk about the things that mattered and not the abstract things. Mr. O'Mullane had been comparing the expenditure of Ireland in 1896 as against 1924, but he did not state that in 1896 taxation was only 5d. in the £ as against 5s. or 6s. in 1924, or that by reason of the unparalleled economic upheaval things had been altered all over the world beyond the imagination of any man. It was all put down as the work of the Government of the Free State. "We stand for the rebuilding of Ireland," said Professor Magennis, "particularly the broken bridges and the burned houses. We stand for putting Ireland on a firm foundation and for securing for the workers proper payment and proper housing." They could not have work, he added, unless the men who had money were willing to spend their money on enterprises, but they would not do that in a country where everything was at sixes and sevens.

Dr. Thomas Hennessy (candidate for Dublin South) said that there were two ways of winning a Republic—by force of arms and by voting. De Valera had asked what would the National Army be able to do against the Forces of the British Empire. He (Dr. Hennessy) should say that it would not be any match for the British Forces, but de Valera should remember that the National Army beat his Army. (Applause.) That being so, what chances had de Valera's Army against the British Empire? The only sane way of gaining a Republic was by supporting and voting for those who would carry out the policy of the Government. No one believed that a majority of the people would give their votes to de Valera. He had proved such a disastrous leader and tyrant, and had brought so much worry and destruction on the country that the people would hesitate to put him into any position of power.

MINISTER OF FINANCE.

Mr. Ernest Blythe said that they heard from the Irregular platform a lot about what was called waste of public money, but Mr. de Valera and his friends talked as if they had control of the country. They talked about the salary of the Governor-General and the salaries of Ministers. When income tax was taken off the salary of the Governor-General was less than £7,000 a year, and the salaries of the Ministers less than £1,400. Mr. de Valera has cost the country by actual and consequential damage a fifty million pounds, a sum that would pay the salaries of the Governor-General and of all the Ministers for 2,500 years. The interest on the money that has to be spent to replace the property destroyed by Mr. de Valera exceeds by 125 times the salaries of the Governor-General and of those conducting the business of the Irish people are the shareholders in the concern of the Irish State. They now had an opportunity of choosing those to manage their business. Surely no shareholder in his senses would select as the manager of his factory the man who had robbed the safe, smashed the machinery, and set the place with petrol and tried to set it on fire?

"We have too recently come out of turmoil and a state of disorder for it to be safe for the people to vote for a change of Government. In three or four years we will have a different story, but now any disposition to change the Government will be interpreted as opening up the whole question again. In all States there will always be changes of Government and no harm will be done. But we have not yet arrived at the stage when changes can be made without harm being done. Nothing would scare capital out of the country and prevent capital coming in so much as the least fear of disorder. There will be no investments in industry here if those with money think that the Irish people are in any mood to change the present order and open up the question which has been closed. Disturbance has been so recent that any sign of change would take away the credit of the State." Reference was frequently made, he added, to the "cut" in old age pensions. That "cut" would never have been contemplated if the Government had not found itself, a year and a half ago, with an empty Exchequer, with no credit, and with big debts to pay. The source and root of the "cut" was found in the wanton, useless, lunatic damage done in 1922 and 1923.

RAISING THE BURDEN.

"We are," he continued, "round the corner; we have got over the worst of our difficulties. We have work of construction in hand. We have our credit established, and we can borrow any money necessary for any work that we can arrange to do. Moreover, we are at the point now when we can begin to reduce the burden of taxation that oppresses the people and hinders progress and industry. We were not able yet to do anything to reduce taxation. We were, so far, forced to keep it on the British scale at the rate at which it was when we took over. Now we are at the point when we will begin to reduce the burden. We will not reduce taxation in such a way as to benefit the rich and leave the poor out. (Cheers.) I do not want to reveal anything in the nature of a Budget secret in advance, but I just say that much."

Mr. de Valera wanted the country to go back to 1917, the Minister added. He wanted the workers to be put out of Keogh Barracks and the country to start again into the turmoil and bloodshed of the last seven years. People who talked about going back to 1917 were people who wanted war for war's sake and what they themselves could get out of war. They wanted the Irish people to go on a political treadmill, always on tour and never getting any higher. Had Mr. de Valera and his friends built one single house for the workers in Dublin or in any part of Ireland? Had they done anything to add to the standard of living of the Irish people? (No.) Their policy was entirely a personal policy.

"I have no doubt at all," he concluded, "that Mr. de Valera's opposition to the Treaty came from his jealousy of the greatest man that has appeared in Ireland since the Normans came, the late General Collins. (Cheers.) General Collins was as loyal to de Valera as any man could be, and he never tried to supplant him. But he was a man of greater stature and nobler mould than de Valera, and without his desiring it, the people turned to him for leadership. It was when de Valera saw that a greater man than himself had arisen that, when the Treaty came, he grasped the opportunity to knife Collins in the back. His policy with regard to the Government is the same policy. His talk about salaries is the talk of the jealous and the envious. It is because the confidence of the country has been given to others that he wants to knife the others as he tried to knife General Collins." (Cheers.)

Captain H. Harrison and the other candidates also spoke.

FREE STATE BY-ELECTION CANDIDATES.

Constituencies and Late Members.	Pro-Treaty or Government.	Republican.	Labour and Farmers' Representative.
NORTH DUBLIN (2) (Sean M'Garry and Frank Cahill).	Denis O'Donnell, Patrick Leonard.	Oscar Traynor.	Denis Cullen (Lab.) J. Milroy (Ind.)
SOUTH DUBLIN (Dan. M'Carthy).	T. J. Hennessy.	M. J. O'Mullane.	Thos. Lawlor (Lab.)
CARLOW-KILKENNY (Sean Gibbons).	Thomas Bolger.	Michael Barry.	
SLIGO-LEITRIM (2) (Alex. M'Cabe and Thos. Carter).	A. Mooney, Martin Roddy.	Frank O'Beirne, Samuel Roh.	
CAVAN (Sean Milroy).	J. J. O'Reilly.	Philip Baxter.	John P. O'Hanlon (Farmer).
NORTH MAYO (Jas. M'Grath).	Michael Tierney.	Thomas Derrig.	
ROSCOMMON (E. J. Fisher).	Martin Conlon.	J. J. O'Kelly.	

Polling takes place on March 11th.

CLAUSE V. OF TREATY.

MR. J. J. WALSH SAYS DEBT IS DUE BY ENGLAND.

At a meeting of the North and South City election committees at 5 Parnell square, on Saturday night,

Mr. J. J. Walsh, Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, spoke in praise of the business capacity of Mr. Leonard and Mr. O'Connor, candidates for North Dublin, and Dr. T. Hennessy, for South Dublin. The issues at the election, he said, were simple. On the one hand were those who were prepared to shoulder the rough and heavy responsibility of remaking the economic life of the nation through the medium of a young and hard-working Government, and, on the other, a highly organised body opposing the Treaty and hoping to succeed with their mystic ideas through the poverty and degradation of the people.

Facts, not fancies, should count with intelligent people. The Government had acquitted itself well in a most difficult situation, but they were still faced with the dual task of finding work for the workless and achieving the unity of the nation. To achieve those all-important objects, the Government would need and ought to secure the co-operation of every citizen who wished his country well.

The private investor had hitherto complained that the country lacked stability, and that it was safer for him to invest his money somewhere else, with the result that he did very little to relieve the situation at home. Others complained—and not without reason—that the bank imposts were an intolerable burden; that they swallowed up any possible profit from enterprises, and, in fact, that the charges were the main barrier to industrial progress. Both those matters could and ought to be rectified, and they were largely in the hands of the people themselves.

If the private individual had given anything like a decent backing to the Government's efforts comparatively few people would be idle in Ireland to-day.

To shake the Government meant to shake tens of thousands of men out of employment, and to bring hunger and suffering into the homes of the poor.

"The most sinister development that has occurred in this country for some years is the recent agitation on the part of de Valera's followers, backed up by enemies of Ireland on the other side, to compel this country to pay any indemnity to England. Time and again, Mr. Kelly, the anti-Treaty candidate for Roscommon, has publicly stated that we are cheating England out of five millions a year. A similar cry has been raised by many of his colleagues. The same cry is now taken up in England, with the result that the nation's enemies at home and those abroad have combined to knife the country.

"Whether this agitation is based on a mutual pact, or whether it is merely spontaneous on the English side, I cannot say. I leave it to the people to draw their own conclusions. But it means this, at any rate, that it has been publicly demanded that Ireland should pay this huge indemnity to England. How these people came to the conclusion that this poor country owes England anything is difficult to realise. Personally I have never doubted that the debt is the other way round.

"If this agitation were successful it would mean that not only could there be no reduction of income-tax, but, on the contrary, there would be a substantial increase; and also in all likelihood increases in the price of tea, sugar, and tobacco."

SPIN OF A COIN.

LABOUR AND MINISTERIALISTS AT SAME PLACE.

Labour and Cumann na nGaedheal meetings were both announced to be held at the corner of York and Aungier streets at mid-day yesterday. On the previous Sunday a similar incident occurred, and the Labour speakers brought the crowd first. Yesterday the supporters of the two parties agreed to decide the matter by tossing a coin, and Dr. Hennessy, the Cumann na nGaedheal candidate, won, and held his meeting at the selected venue. The Labour speakers held a meeting at the other end of York street, both meetings being carried on simultaneously.

Mr. Sean Murphy presided at the Cumann na nGaedheal meeting.

Professor Magennis, T.D., said that it was for the voters either to bring prosperity or to throw the country back into chaos. They were told that everything in the Free State was done in the name of the King, but the entire work of administration was done by the people whom the electors returned to power. If they wanted to be really represented in the shaping of the State and the making of the country they should send a man to the Dail who would be a member of the Government party and a man of character.

Mr. Hennessy, the candidate, said that he came before them as a practical man to help them to retain what they had already got, to ask them as people of common sense not to be dragged at the tail of any man who wanted to lead them to chaos and disaster in the name of super-patriotism. If they wanted to reduce taxation they would have to borrow, but they could not get credit if the nation was under the threat that if Mr. de Valera were returned to power he would repudiate the National Loan.

Mr. N. Reddin said that one cardinal problem before the Dail was public health, and there was no one more competent to speak on that subject than Dr. Hennessy.

LABOUR MEETINGS.

CANDIDATE HECKLED.

Several meetings were held in support of the Labour candidates for North and South Dublin yesterday. At Phibsborough road a large gathering was urged to vote for Mr. Denis Cullen. Some opposition was displayed.

Senator O'Farrell also said that a Government candidate had recently returned for South Dublin on the plea that he was a business man, but the records showed that he was as much an absentee as any Republican. Would the Government spokesman give the real reason? Such men might find that it did not pay to neglect their private business to attend to that of the State. The electors should know where they stood.

Mr. Cullen (candidate for North Dublin) said that what Labour wanted dealt with were economic problems and the finding of work for the workless.

During his speech a heckler asked the candidate why the Transport Union, the Teachers' Organisation, and other trade unions should lend money to a capitalist Government.

Mr. Cullen said he was not responsible for the acts of those mentioned.

The Heckler—You are a member of the Labour Party, and these bodies are affiliated. Who do you represent? Is the secretary of the Labour Party an Englishman?

Mr. Thomas Johnson, T.D., intervening, said that he came to Ireland in 1903, and had served the working classes to the best of his ability. The position was forced on him, and if asked to abandon it he would do so. He was dismissed from his employment in 1919 because of the stand he took against conscription. His record, he said, would bear the strictest investigation.

Meetings were also held in Inns road and in York street in connect of Mr. Thomas Lawlor for South Dublin.

A largely attended meeting in support of Mr. M. J. O'Mullane, Republican candidate for South Dublin, was held at College Green, Dublin, yesterday.

Mr. O'Mullane, referring to the recently announced reduction of the city rates, said that it was a crime to have the reduction effected at the expense of the poor people of Dublin.

Government Party canvassers, he said, had told those occupying quarters in Keogh Barracks: Don't forget you are living in Government property; we will be able to find "it" whom you vote for, and if you do not vote for Hennessy out you go." That meant that if the people did not accept the Free State it was "bloody war," and if they did not vote for Hennessy it was "bloody eviction."

ALL-IRELAND FIGHT.

THE MANDATE MR. MILROY WANTS.

There were many interruptions at a meeting held in Sackville street last night in support of the candidature of Mr. Sean Milroy for North Dublin. Mr. Alex. MacCabe, who presided, was frequently heckled, and it was with difficulty that Mr. P. Beasley, who spoke in Gaelic, could make himself heard.

Mr. Milroy, who at first had to answer a series of questions, received an attentive hearing after some interrupters had been removed by the police. He said that this fight was for all Ireland. He wanted to know whether they were to have a return of the old ascendancy, the permanent partition of the country, and the downfall of the people's rule. He had challenged the Government policy, because he believed that it was wrong, reactionary and undemocratic. He asked the people of North Dublin to consider whether the policy he advocated was not better than that which came from the platform of any other candidate.

He stood for the rights of the people, the sacred principle of democracy and the onward march of the Irish nation. He wanted a mandate from them to say that the policy of restoring to the old ascendancy the powers wrenched from them by the fighting men of Ireland must stop; that the petty larceny of robbing the old age pensioners must stop; and that the economic policy of the State must be one that would relieve the burdens of the people. He asked for a mandate to say that the powers they possessed should be used to increase the prosperity of the country; also that the wrangle as to what happened a few years past, must cease.

The policy of the Government with regard to certain Army pensions he described as mean and cowardly. He also thought that the people of Dublin should know what was being done about Irish prisoners in Scottish jails.

He believed that there were many electors who stood for the State, but were dissatisfied with Government policy. It was only right that the electors should have some means of showing their disagreement with this policy. He stood for the State and against the trend of Government policy, and was offering an alternative which, he held, was soundly economic. The work of the national movement would never be complete until unity was established and the artificial barrier between North and South was removed.

Mr. P. O'Maille, T.D., also spoke.

MR. MILROY'S CAMPAIGN.

Speaking at a meeting at George's Church, Temple street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Sean Milroy said that he disagreed with the Government, because it had not used to the full its powers under the Treaty. The Ministry were simply marking time, following the policy of vacillation which had been opposed to the people in the past to get control, and wrest from the people the liberties for which so many of the boys had died.

The Government were not utilising their fiscal powers to the full, though he saw that some of the Ministers were now beginning to some extent the policy that he (Mr. Milroy) had been the first to propound, and which had then met with a stone wall defence from the same Ministers.

Mr. P. O'Maille, T.D., said that unless they had unification of all parties the country could make no progress.

Mr. C. M. Byrne, T.D., also spoke.

SLIGO-LEITRIM.

THE PEOPLE'S WILL.

MR. FITZGERALD AND A GENERAL ELECTION.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
CARRICK-ON-SHANNON, Sunday.

Addressing an interrupter at a meeting which he addressed at Jamestown to-day, Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, Minister for External Affairs, said:—"We will accept the will of the people in these nine elections. If your side gets half of the seats we will consider it better to call a general election."

The Republicans held a meeting at the same time as the Government Party, and Mr. Fitzgerald was subjected to some heckling.

MAKING THE COUNTRY SAFE.

He came there, he said, to point out that the people were now the masters in their own country. Their opponents did not tell them how they were going to get a Republic for the thirty-two counties. Father O'Flanagan stood for an Ireland of twenty-six counties. The Government had made it clear to the gunbullies that they would not be allowed to carry guns, and that this country must be safe to live in. Anyone who declared war on the Irish people would pay the penalty, and that was the law of the land.

The first Senate, he told an interrupter, was elected through the Dail, and the next Senate would be elected by the Irish people on the proportional representation system, and would be as democratic as any in the world.

The drainage of the Shannon, he continued, will be one of the by-products of the electric lighting scheme. When they went to do drainage they intended to do it on such a scale as was never done before in this country.

Those who said, he added, that they attacked the Four Courts at the direction of Lloyd George were liars and fools. He was the Minister who was in London at that time, and he denied that they took orders from any English Minister. He and his six colleagues on the Executive Council were solely responsible for it, and what they did they considered necessary for the maintenance of government in Ireland.

When someone said that the Government could do what they liked with the ballot boxes, Mr. Fitzgerald said that the only sealing of ballot boxes or any crooked work was by the Republican Party.

THE VOTING.

We will, he continued, accept the will of the people in these nine elections, and if your side, he told the interrupters, get half of the seats we will consider it better to call a general election. When we put the issue, he said later, it was nothing but destruction for the country. You should get Sam Holt to tell you how the Republic is going to be got, and how they are going to get better than the Free State. Consider what is going to happen when you cast your votes that way.

Mr. Fitzgerald then left for Drumshanbo, amidst cries of "Up, Holt," and cheers and counter-cheers.

Mr. Fitzgerald, speaking at a meeting in Carrick-on-Shannon to-night, said that the Government would not allow destruction without punishing and making those responsible for it pay the penalty. They were going to see if any group or section or body of men or women would set set against the will of the Irish people.

At the Carrick-on-Shannon Roman Catholic Church to-day Father Dolan told the people to vote according to their consciences and that no sort of enmity should be borne towards one another.

NORTH MAYO.

THE TREASON BILL DEFENDED.

MR. O'HIGGINS TO STEER IT THROUGH.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.
BALLINA, Sunday.

Mr. Kevin O'Higgins, Minister for Justice, was the principal speaker at meetings in support of Professor Tierney's candidature for North Mayo to-day. He spoke at Ballina to the largest gathering that has assembled in the town for very many years. It was estimated to number between four and five thousand people.

The meeting was enthusiastic, but the cheering when the Minister declared that he would pilot the Treason Bill through the Dail and the Senate was louder and more prolonged than at any other point in his speech.

Madam MacBride, who attempted to interrupt from the people, was hustled from the meeting by an angry crowd, and only the intervention of the Civic Guards, who formed a cordon around her and some of her supporters, prevented rough treatment.

Miss Macardle, Dundalk, on another occasion exclaimed "with the King's permission" when Mr. Tierney, the candidate, was speaking of the freedom conferred by the Treaty. There were angry cries of "Put her out," but again the Civic Guards surrounded and protected her. She made no further interruption.

A few hand-to-hand scuffles took place on the outskirts of the crowd between supporters of the Government candidates and some young men, whose remarks were inaudible at the platform. The Civic Guards once more intervened, and had a lively ten minutes in saving the interrupters from an angry crowd of young men who pursued them down Bridge street. They took refuge in the house of Mr. P. J. Malone, a prominent Treaty supporter who was among those on the platform. In the pursuit of the young men one of Mr. Malone's shop windows was broken.

Mr. Michael Davin presided at the meeting.

MINISTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. O'Higgins said that the Free State rested on the broadest possible basis. It was the people's State, and they had the owners' right to destroy it if they so desired, as they were being invited to do by Mr. de Valera, who asked them at Kilkenny, some time ago. There was anything to prevent them from doing that, if such a course commended itself to their best judgment. But he asked them to bring to bear on the policies placed before them their honest judgment, and to vote according to that judgment. He would ask them not to stay at home and keep their hands out of the struggle.

The country was now in the hands of its adult population. The struggle for the last three years had been to assert and vindicate the right of the people to say "Yes" or "No" to the Treaty. That was what was challenged, and that was what was vindicated. (Cheers.)

On Wednesday next, in seven constituencies, the adult population would be called upon to say whether they wanted the Free State, or wanted to destroy it. He advised them, before they decided to destroy it, to look ahead, to think out the possible and probable consequences, and to consider whether they were in a position to improve upon the present constitution. Let them consider whether, when they destroyed this State, having done that other round with the British which Mr. de Valera invited them to go, they would be able to work out anything as good as this State and this Constitution.

A CHALLENGE AND THE ANSWER.

There would be just one difference, if they decided to chance their arm on another round with England, and that was—that they would have no Michael Collins now to win another Treaty; he won one Treaty, and died saving it.

Mr. Tierney, he continued, stood against the policy of tearing up the Treaty and the Constitution. They, in Ballina, had good reason to remember the state of affairs that existed all over the country in 1922, when the Cromwellian blood broke out in Mr. Ruttledge, and he sacked that town and many another town in Mayo. They had a challenge to the people; and it had to be answered, and was answered, but it was answered at the price of many millions that should, and could, have been expended in alleviating the lot and brightening the lives of many a poor family throughout North Mayo and other counties. The duty on that day was for the people to counsel among themselves and decide as to how they were going to vote was the measure of the success with which that challenge was answered, and with which their plain rights were vindicated.

ONE BOAST.

I have come here, said Mr. O'Higgins, to make one boast and one brag to the people of Ballina, and it is this—that it was I who introduced into the Dáil, and who will pilot through the Dáil and Seanad, the Treason Bill. (Loud and prolonged cheers, and a voice—"It is ahead of it.") Some day, continued Mr. O'Higgins, I will go ahead with it. That bill is to secure the right of the plain, decent people of this country to decide their political issues, whether domestic or international. This is the people's State, and the people can destroy it if they wish; but, if they do not wish to do so, they should mightily object in this country is going to destroy it against their will. It is the duty and the responsibility of the Government to safeguard the State, and to hold it for the people as long as the people wish it to exist and to endure, and we will do that while there is breath in our bodies. (Loud cheers.) No shrieking about Treason Bills or Hanging Bills or Flogging Bills is going to deter us from that course. (Loud cheers.) The bill will go through, and the Government will act up to its responsibility to the people—to the one fundamental principal in this State, that it is the people who are going to decide—not any cabal in a back room, but the people bringing their best judgment to bear on their problems and acting according to their conscience.

A STRAIGHT ISSUE.

Continuing, Mr. O'Higgins said that they had the advantage in North Mayo of having a perfectly straight issue, not confused by any third candidate—Mr. Tierney standing for the State, and Mr. Derrig standing plainly for the destruction of the State. Mr. Derrig said he was standing for a sovereign independent Republic, presumably for all Ireland. He had never outlined his North-Eastern policy—how he was going to make the writ of his Republic run in Down or Antrim or Derry. The people had the right to know that. Let Mr. Derrig say straight whether he stood for a Republic for 26 counties or a Republic for 32 counties; and if for 32 counties, let him say how he was going to get it and how he was going to administer it.

They could do what Mr. Derrig asked them to do, but they were going to put in the place of the State? (A Voice—"Robbers"). Mr. de Valera and his followers were in the position now of men appealing to a court whose jurisdiction they had repudiated, and to whose decision they had refused to submit. A made was upon, and would make was upon again, if they got the chance. "Housing, road work, water-power development all took money, and they could only get money in two ways—by taxation or by borrowing. They were told that taxation was too high, and that it should and must be reduced forthwith; they ruled out taxation, then there was left borrowing, and to borrow, their credit must be strong, unless they were to borrow at ruinously high rates of interest.

If they were to borrow for the big schemes—the Shannon scheme, the Barrow drainage and other drainage for the purposes of conservation, for afforestation, road work, and the hundred and one things needed in the country—their credit must be strong, and it would only be strong if the people were strong in support of candidates who were standing four square to the State.

In conclusion, Mr. O'Higgins urged all who had a vote to use it. Use your best judgment, he said; but, right or wrong, wisely or foolishly, vote!

The other speakers were Professor Tierney and Dr. T. Dillon, Galway.

At Ardrahan, Co. Galway, meetings were addressed on behalf of both sides.

At Bantry, the Rev. Father M'Kenn, P.P., and Messrs. Nicholls and Broderick, T.D., endeavoured to speak on behalf of Professor Tierney, but a fife, surrounded by a crowd blowing, made it impossible to hear all three.

The transfer of money from one country to another is one of the most difficult operations in the world.—M. Caillaux.

CARLOW-KILKENNY.

TARIFFS QUESTION.

PRESIDENT COSGRAVE'S HINT.

MORE DUTIES MAY BE IMPOSED.

FROM OUR REPORTER.
KILKENNY, Sunday.

The final round in the Carlow-Kilkenny contest was marked to-day by meetings in all parts of the constituency by both parties. The principal meeting was held in Kilkenny City. It was a remarkable demonstration of welcome to President Cosgrave and support for Mr. Bolger, the Ministerial candidate.

The meeting was held in the square, and a large crowd braved the bitter cold. Snow fell at intervals. There were no hecklers or interrupters. The Mayor, Senator de Loughrey, presided, and on the platform were Senator the Countess of Desart, the Earl of Ossory, Senator Love, the Venerable Archdeacon Doyle, and six other priests.

The Mayor was brief in his remarks. He said that the questions for the electors to decide were:—"Is the State to carry on or not? Is the Treaty, with all its advantages, to be allowed to function or not?" Their opponents promised them a new heaven, with a bit of the moon thrown in. He asked them, by their votes, to show that they had no use for clap-trap.

PRESIDENT COSGRAVE'S SPEECH

Senator Clayton Love also spoke briefly, and then President Cosgrave was introduced. He had to stand silently bowing his acknowledgments for a few minutes while the crowd cheered.

He said that the issue in the election had been fairly put before the people. It was an issue in which democracy had to exercise its duty as well as its rights. Having secured their liberties and rights, the responsibility of casting their votes according to the best of their judgment rested with them.

They had on one side a policy which aimed at reconstruction. It might be slow, and it might not meet with the approval of everybody, but it was, at least, a policy upon which there could be no two opinions, that it was the right policy for a young nation to pursue. They had on the other side people who were eternally explaining why it was that they could do nothing, and why they had done nothing; and in some instances they actually had the audacity to explain why they had destroyed much in the country.

"The nation," he said, "is but one large family, and if there be a prodigal son in a family, history usually describes him as going away out of the home and sowing his wild oats in other countries. But in this country the prodigal has remained at home and sown his wild oats at the expense of the other members of the family."

After a short struggle the Government had secured the rights and liberties of the people, and it was for them to see that their representatives would accept their responsibilities, go into the Parliament of the nation and endeavour to build up the country—to restore her its industry and commerce, improve her its trade, and see that the people were employed at remunerative and healthy undertakings. (Cheers.)

THE OATH.

Some people said that they could not in conscience take the oath embodied in the Treaty, although they, themselves, had agreed in another document to what would in effect according to another theologian, as oath just as binding. They had heard of John O'Leary, a former Fenian leader, and what he had said on the question—"Let England cease to govern Ireland, and then I shall swear to be true to Ireland and to the Queen or King of England." Although he was not enough of a royalist to say he would be Queen or King of England. It is not a question with me of what sort of government, but of freedom from foreign control."

"Yet now we are told," continued President Cosgrave, "by people who never shouldered a gun or declared a republic while the British had left Ireland that the oath in the Treaty is too strong for them. It is for the people to say how soon this must stop, and to do away with the cant and humbug with which they are endeavouring to delude the people of this country." (Cheers.)

Dealing with the work of the army by the Government, he said that some 8,000 houses had been constructed since the Treaty passed, railway charges had been reduced by from 10 to 12½ per cent., and he had succeeded in getting shipping freights reduced to what they were before the recent advances.

"Your Government," he declared, "is going on building the nation on a solid foundation, and to-day the National Loan, which represents the credit of the country, stands at 95, bearing favourable comparison with the national debt of any other country in the world" (Cheers.)

PROTECTIVE TARIFFS.

Looking over the events of the last two or three years, he asked, could the electors, in confidence, say that the destinies or fortunes of the country were safe in the hands of supporters of the irregulars?

Since the Government came into existence eight or ten factories had been started in the country, and at present an examination was being made by economic experts to consider whether any further protection of their industries could be brought into effect, bearing in mind,

(1) Cost of living,

(2) Productive results from any such system, and

(3) In how far they could make the country self-supporting and self-reliant, so that its interests could best be served.

Taxation was too high for the people to bear, but it was not the fault of the Government that it was so high.

The Government had had a great task. It had to restore order, to re-make certain institutions, and to rebuild others. It had to conserve for the people the rights and liberties for which they fought. They had secured those things, and they would notice that the last published accounts showed that receipts and expenditure appeared much more favourable from a business point of view than when the Government came into existence.

"The trade of the country is bound to revive," said President Cosgrave. "It can only revive if there is stability in your political institutions. You can in two years' time, if you wish, change the whole character of your representation, but I put it to you that if you want to help the stability of the nation—having given the Government a mandate two years ago—I put it to you, that you ought to support it to the end of its time. It is only for two years more, but I believe the country can weather the storm during that time as well as it has done.

"I believe that there is a great future for the country. You can do your part by voting for the national candidate, Mr. Bolger."

In conclusion, President Cosgrave warned young enthusiasts who were under twenty-one years that if they voted at the election they would probably have to bear the consequences.

Mr. Michael Egan, T.D., asked the people of Kilkenny to follow the example of Cork at the last election, when the Government candidates beat the Republican candidate by over 12,500 votes.

CARLOW MEETING.

GENERAL ELECTION HINT.

A meeting was held at Carlow yesterday in support of Mr. Bolger, the Government candidate.

Mr. E. Duggan, T.D., said that Mr. Bolger stood for the Treaty, and Mr. Barry stood for the smashing of the Treaty. Under the Treaty the people were masters in their own country. If the voters in that constituency voted against the Treaty, then the Government would step down. All power and authority in Ireland came from the people. The Constitution had been legally and accepted by the Irish Parliament and by the British Parliament. No Government could rule in this country without the votes of the people. He questioned that to show the great responsibility that lay on the people to register their votes.

President Cosgrave said that the issue in the election was who was going to work for Ireland, and that brought them back to the Treaty negotiations. "At that time," said the President, "I proposed the name of Mr. de Valera as one of the plenipotentiaries, and Mr. de Valera declined. I again proposed him as one of the five plenipotentiaries, but it was stated on Mr. de Valera's behalf that it was necessary to have a reserve. I replied to that, and said that there was no use, when militarily conquered, to have a reserve. It was the duty of a leader of the people to step into the breach when there was danger in it."

In the nine months of civil war Mr. de Valera did not lose a single member of his family. His house was not burned. The duty of a leader was to make sacrifices, and to take the risks which the people took themselves, but Mr. de Valera took no such risks. Would Mr. de Valera, if returned to power, go over to England to negotiate another Treaty? If he says he would, why did not he go before? (Cheers.) His party was not a Republican party, and if they themselves seriously why did they not form a majority and establish a Government?

He had characterised a recent statement by Mr. de Valera concerning him as a lie, and Mr. de Valera had not withdrawn that statement. When a leader told a lie it is his duty to withdraw it, but Mr. de Valera had not done so.

MR. DE VALERA.

ESCORT OF MEN ON HORSEBACK.

Mr. de Valera addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at Ragemathown yesterday. He arrived by motor car, and was met by a body of Volunteers, headed by six men on horseback. The Volunteers formed a ring about the platform to keep back the crowd.

Mr. de Valera said that when they tried to register this so-called Treaty with the League of Nations England said that it was not an international document; that it was merely a domestic arrangement between two parts of the British Empire. How then could it be called a Treaty?

A leaflet had been sent around in the constituencies in the West of Ireland where elections were being held that all Government authority under the Constitution—legislative, executive and judicial—was derived from the people of Ireland. That was a lie, and a foul misrepresentation, as anyone who read the Constitution knew very well. He said that the Treaty was worse than Poynings law. Under that law the ascendancy Parliament in Ireland at that time had to submit all measures to the King of England before they could be introduced into the Irish Parliament. Under the present Constitution, when bills were passed by the two Houses in Ireland they had to be submitted for approval. That was a very good example of subjection, and showed that at present they were a subordinate State.

Mr. de Valera spoke also in the same terms at Thomastown.

THE ATTACK ON THE FOUR COURTS.

WHY IT WAS UNDERTAKEN.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
SLIGO, Sunday.

General Mulcahy addressed a meeting at Collooney this morning in suport of the Government candidates. An anti-Treaty meeting was in progress when the General, who was accompanied by Mr. R. J. Purcell and Mr. Seamus O'Mearain, arrived and opened his meeting about a hundred yards away. A large number of those who had been listening to the anti-Treaty speakers gathered around General Mulcahy's platform.

Mr. F. O'Beirne, one of the anti-Treaty candidates, made some remark about "Dick" Mulcahy," and General Mulcahy retorted that he was prepared to answer for anything that he had done. Both meetings then proceeded quietly.

When the anti-Treaty speakers had concluded, General Mulcahy repeated his observation, saying that they had got to work together, and it was as well that they should answer straight questions.

The crowd from the anti-Treaty meeting then surrounded the General's car and a man asked General Mulcahy why Rory O'Connor was shot. General Mulcahy—Rory O'Connor took the Irish people by the throat when there was a very difficult national crisis, and we had to decide between the destructionists and the people. I take full responsibility for my action then, but do you stand by your killing?

Replying to another question, General Mulcahy said that Rory O'Connor was in direct communication with people outside Mountjoy and would have escaped if certain changes had not been made in Mountjoy.

"And so you murdered him," said a man in the crowd.

General Mulcahy: No, we did not murder him. I said in the Dail at the time that if individual members were allowed to be assassinated they would get no one to support their representatives. I said that we must take drastic action, and, thank God, we put a stop to that. (Cheers.)

Mr. O'Beirne—Why did you murder Erskine Childers?

General Mulcahy—He was caught in his house with guns after he had been fighting with the Irregulars, and we could not allow any person to carry a gun and make war on the people.

Mr. O'Beirne—Why did you do all the killing?

General Mulcahy—To free my country.

Mr. O'Beirne shouted, "Up de Valera," and left, being followed by half a dozen supporters.

During the exchanges the crowd had remained quiet, listening attentively.

General Mulcahy said that he had been asked several questions, and he would now like to ask a question himself. Was there an Englishman, a Scotsman or a Welshman who could now interfere with their affairs?

Mr. O'Beirne, who had returned to the outskirts of the crowd, shouted, "King George."

General Mulcahy—How?

Mr. O'Beirne—He asked you to attack the Four Courts.

General Mulcahy—We will see about that. The day before the Four Courts was attacked a Cabinet meeting was held to consider the stealing of motor cars and the position of the Four Courts. The decision was left over to the next day, and Collins and I were the last to leave the room. As we were leaving Collins said to me: "I am afraid that he was prepared to answer for anything that he had done. Both meetings then proceeded quietly.

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Mr. O'Beir

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
Tonight at 7.45, Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2.30,
Miss Ida Molesworth and Tempter Powell present
Messrs. FREDERICK VICTOR & STANLEY COOKE & Miss ELLEN POLLOCK, in
THE SUCCESSFUL PLAY,
WHITE CARGO,
The Entire Production from the Playhouse, London.
INSTANTANEOUS HIT OF TWO WORLDS.
Next Week:—THE CO-OPTIMISTS

OLYMPIA THEATRE
(LATE EMPIRE). TWICE NIGHTLY, 7 and 9.
The Wonder Revue with the Wonder Cast,
"MARGUERITE."
Powerful Cast includes Alice Maude (Male Impersonator), Rolando Martin (The Fed-up-Waiter), and The Manhattan Orchestra.
Box Office 11-4. 'Phone 3308.

ABBEY THEATRE.
an comhar,
Dé Luain, 9/3/1925.
"An Postmar."
"eiseirigte bonnca."

ABBEY THEATRE.
TO-MORROW (Tuesday) and following Nights at 8 p.m.
Matinee Saturday, 2.30.
"MAURICE HARTE,"
By T. C. Murray.
"THE MAN OF DESTINY,"
By G. B. Shaw.
Booking at Theatre. 'Phone 3368.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
TWICE NIGHTLY .....6.50 and 9.
Frank Wesley presents the Musical Comedy Revue,
"GOOD TIMES COMING."
With Fred. Ward, the well-known Revue Comedian; Kit Walters, Frank Wesley, Peggy Taylor, Len Hyett, Reih Jones, Bert Brierly, IVY ROBERTS, Wonderful Acrobatic Dancer. (JACK) COPELAND DUO, The World's Champion Belt Holder of £100 for all-round Dancing.
The Four Time Girls and Full Beauty Chorus.
Booking Office open 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. 'Phone 3016.

BOHEMIAN PICTURE THEATRE, PHIBSBORO' ROAD
"SLANDER THE WOMAN,"
FEATURING DOROTHY PHILLIPS.
ALSO
NORMAN FIELD
AND HIS GOLDEN HARP,
Assisted by
NINA NORRE, Premier Danseuse.
A Charming Novelty in Dancing and Music.
TO-DAY (Monday) at 2.30 TO 10.30.
Comedy, "Eve Gazette," Fast Steppers, etc.
CONTINUOUS FROM 4.30 TO 10.30.

THE CARLTON.
ALL WEEK
"THIS WOMAN,"
Featuring Irene Rich and Marc McDermott.

PRINCESS, RATHMINES.
"RACING LUCK,"
Featuring MONTY BANKS.
Coming March 16th: "ZEEBRUGGE."
THE NAZIMOVA in
SACKVILLE A DOLL'S HOUSE.
PICTURE The Famous Play by
HOUSE. Henrik Ibsen.

THE METROPOLE.
TO-DAY AT 1.0, 3.30, 6.0, and 8.30.
RAFAEL SABATINI'S GLOWING ROMANCE OF THE SPANISH MAIN.
"THE SEA HAWK."
THE MOST MAMMOTH SEA SPECTACLE EVER SCREENED.
DOORS OPEN AT 12.45.

MOUNTPLEASANT TENNIS CLUB.
CINDERELLA DANCE
(7.30—11 P.M.),
WEDNESDAY, 11th MARCH, 1925,
IN THE
METROPOLE BALLROOM.
ADELAIDE MELODY BAND.
EVENING DRESS. TICKETS, 5/- EACH.

MERCER'S HOSPITAL APPEAL.
A BALL
(organised by Lady Pensercourt in aid of above),
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, METROPOLE.
Manahan's First Band. Other details later.

PUBLIC LECTURE.
Subject:
"CREDIT, REFORM"—THE NEXT STEP IN SOCIAL EVOLUTION.
By Mr. T. KENNEDY,
TO-NIGHT, at 8 O'CLOCK,
AT THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
16 SOUTH FREDERICK STREET.
Everyone Welcome.

LEABHARLANN AN CHREIDIMH
(CATHOLIC CENTRAL LIBRARY,
18 HAWKINS STREET.)
LECTURES,
26 ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN, at 8 p.m.,
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY),
No. 4—"CHATEAUBRIAND."
By M. Chauvire (in French).
Admission—1/-; Students—6d.

DUBLIN LITERARY SOCIETY.
LECTURE—"OSCAR WILDE."
By W. J. DAWSON, B.L.
TUESDAY EVENING, 10th MARCH, at 8 O'CLOCK.
CLUB, 35 PARNELL SQUARE, at 8 O'CLOCK.

MADAM TETRAZZINI
IN DUBLIN.
The above well-known Singer may be heard in the usual WIRELESS STUDIO OF W. D. HOGAN,
55 HENRY STREET, on TUESDAY NEXT,
MARCH 10th, 1925.
Make application for Tickets To-day. NO CHARGE.
Mr. W. D. Hogan will always give you a two-hours Free Demonstration at your home, to enable you to decide whether you like Wireless or not.

ADELAIDE BALLROOM, 37 Adelaide Road.
20 ft. x 25 ft.—Available for a limited number of Private or Club Cinderellas.
T. LEGGETT BYRNE. 'Phone 1813.

SERMONS.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL
MALE ORPHANAGE,
GLASNEVIN.
Established under the Patronage of His Late Eminence Cardinal Cullen in 1865.
THE ANNUAL SERMON
On behalf of the above Charitable Institution
Will be Preached
On SUNDAY, 15th MARCH, 1925,
AFTER THE FIRST GOSPEL OF THE TWELVE O'CLOCK MASS,
In the
CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER,
UPPER GARDINER STREET,
By the
REV. HENRY FOLEY, S.J.
1,686 Orphans have been admitted since its Establishment.
Donors are cordially invited to visit the Institution and St. Vincent's House.
Donations will be received by His Grace Most Rev. Dr. Byrne, Archbishop of Dublin; by the Rev. Preacher; the Jesuit Fathers, and the Clergy of the Dublin Diocese; also by Sir Joseph Glynn, President of the Superior Council of Ireland; and
PATRICK J. RAFTERY, President
JAMES O'DEA, Vice-President
JOHN MONKS, Vice-President
DANIEL A. KELLY, Hon. Treasurer
JOHN HEALY, Hon. Secretary
of Orphanage Committee.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
The following is the order of Advertisements in to-day's Irish Times:—
First Page.
Births, Marriages and Deaths.
Hotels.
Second Page.
Lost and Found.
Cycles and Motor Cars.
Situations Vacant and Wanted.
Medical.
Petitions.
Legal.
Shuttle Articles for Sale and Wanted.
Gardens, Poultry, Bees, Dairy, &c.
Furniture.
Mats, Pianos, &c.
Sheep for Sale & Wanted.
Horses.
Business Premises, Stabling and Grazing.
Fifth Page.
Ammunition.
Sermons.
Contracts.
Public Notices.
Eleventh Page.
Prospectus.
Auctions.
Houses and Lands.
Tenders.
Legal Notices.
Houses to Let and Wanted.
Apartments to Let and Wanted.
Servants and Country.
Miscellaneous.

The Irish Times.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1925.

NEWS SUMMARY.

IRELAND.

It is reported that a general election is probable in Northern Ireland after an amending bill has been introduced to deal with the Education Act.—(Page 7.)

Mr. Thomas Johnson, the Labour leader, stated his reasons at Kingstown on Saturday for opposing the "no income tax" plan.—(Page 7.)

A hint that the Free State Government would go to the country if they lose half the seats in the present seven by-elections was given yesterday by Mr. Desmond FitzGerald.—(Page 7.)

President Cosgrave, speaking in Killkenny yesterday, said that a committee was sidering whether it would be advantageous to impose further protective tariffs.—(Page 7.)

Mr. Joseph Devlin was the principal speaker at a large gathering in the town of Wexford yesterday in commemoration of the anniversary of the death of Mr. John Redmond.—(Page 8.)

At a meeting of sportsmen in Omagh on Saturday a branch of the Ulster Fish and Game Protection Association was formed. It was mentioned that partridges were becoming extinct in Ireland.—(Page 8.)

Early on Saturday morning Thomas Clune, an aged farmer in the County Clare, while on his way to the Ennis market, was fired at from the roadside and seriously wounded.—(Page 8.)

Mr. Kevin O'Higgins, Minister for Justice, addressed a meeting in support of Professor Tierney's candidature for North Mayo at Ballina yesterday. He was cheered when he declared that he would pilot the Treason Bill through the Dail and Senate.—(Page 5.)

Speaking at a meeting in Dublin yesterday Mr. Ernest Blythe, the Minister of Finance, said that the country had now turned the corner and its credit was established. They had reached the point when they were in a position to begin to reduce the burden of taxation that oppressed the people and hindered progress and industry.—(Page 5.)

A fire broke out in the Royal Hibernian Military School, Phœnix Park, early this morning. At three o'clock the central block was in flames.—(Page 7.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

A train was derailed in the Wye Valley last Saturday night. One coach overturned, but no passengers were injured.—(Page 7.)

SPORTING.

At Belfast on Saturday the English Ladies' Hockey XI. defeated the Irish Ladies by 11 goals to 1.—(Page 10.)

At Naas on Saturday, Brandon's Bud won the Directors' Plate, Clonlara the Newbridge Plate, Tipperary Boy the Kildare Plate, Tony Lad the Maiden Plate, Shaun Goilin the Kilcullen Plate, and Knockreagh the Naas Plate.—(Page 10.)

At Lingfield Alcazar won the Lingfield Park Steeplechase.—(Page 10.)

At Manchester Fly Mask won the Lancashire Trial Handicap Steeplechase.—(Page 10.)

FINANCIAL.

London Money Market was well supplied with funds on Saturday, and loans till Monday were made at 3 p.c. and down to 2½ p.c. Discount rates were unchanged. The feature of the Exchange was a sharp rally in French francs.—(Page 11.)

Taxes and Trade.

Yesterday's crop of political meetings virtually brought the Free State election campaign to a close, and on next Wednesday the people will be expected to do their duty at the polls. The campaign has been marred by a certain number of unpleasant "incidents" throughout the country, and there has been far too much rehearsal of past history on both sides. The voters do not want to know what this or that candidate did, or did not do, in 1916. They want to know what he proposes to do in the future; and in this respect, we fear, the multiplicity of political speeches during the last few weeks has left them very little wiser than they were previously. Two very important statements of policy, however, were made yesterday. In Dublin the Minister for Finance announced that the time had come when taxation must be reduced, and at Kilkenny President Cosgrave told his own constituents that the possibility of further protective tariffs was being considered by a body of experts. We are glad that Mr. Blythe at last has recognised the imperative need for relief of taxation. We may presume that his attention will be given in the first instance to the income tax, which is the bugbear of every business man in the country, and has done more than any other single cause to paralyse trade throughout the Free State. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has decided, apparently, to reduce the British income tax by at least sixpence in the pound, thus bringing it down to four shillings; and, if Mr. Blythe wishes to help trade in a really appreciable manner, he will go even further and fix the Free State tax at three shillings and sixpence. The additional sixpence would make all the difference. The country will be satisfied, however, with nothing less than a "cut" which will place it on a par with its neighbours.

A reduction of taxes, if it is to have any effect, must be absolute. There would be no point in a lower income tax if it should be accompanied by a corresponding increase in some other direction. For that reason we are uneasy about President Cosgrave's statement. A "protective" tariff in the Free State is merely a disguised form of taxation; for its protective value is almost negligible. Take the case of footwear. Last year Mr. Blythe imposed an *ad valorem* import duty of fifteen *per cent.* on boots and shoes; ostensibly in order to foster the boot and shoe trade in the Free State, and only a few weeks ago announced that the experiment had been entirely satisfactory. The figures which were published on last Saturday scarcely bear him out, because they show that, despite the tariff, the import of boots and shoes into the Free State has decreased, if at all, by an almost imperceptible amount since it came into force. The total number of men employed in the manufacture of footwear in the Free State does not exceed six or seven hundred, and even the most fervent advocate of protection hardly would argue that the results of the tariff have been, or are likely to be, such as to justify the tax of about £300,000 per annum which it has imposed on the consumers of the Free State. The farmer is the man who needs protection, and the only way in which he can be protected effectively is by the reduction of his cost of living. Before the war Free Trade England was one of the most heavily protected countries in Europe simply because the cost of living there was lower than it was anywhere else; and the Free State Government would employ its time to far better advantage if, instead of trying to devise new protective tariffs, it would set about the task of lowering costs all round.

The Free State's total tax revenue is in the neighbourhood of £26,500,000 a year. A shilling off the income tax would reduce it by some £800,000; but, if it were accompanied by a new *ad valorem* duty, say, on wearing apparel, what would the relief profit the taxpayer, who, as a consumer, would be forced to pay more for his overcoat or his new suit? The sooner the Free State abandons its protective ambitions the better for everybody. If the cost of living is reduced, our industries, if they are worth their salt, will be able to fend for themselves; but, especially at present, when the farmers are being hit so severely by Danish and other outside competition, any attempt to foster manufacturing industry at the expense of agriculture is bound to be futile. A demonstration of economic "independence" will convince nobody. The established fact that the Free State sells 98 *per cent.* of its exports to Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the dominating factor of the economic situation. Let us face facts. This country lives by its exports of cattle and farm produce to the sister island. Anything that is likely to interfere with that trade is harmful to the nation's prosperity, and there is no doubt that protective tariffs will interfere with it. In so far as they produce revenue, of course, they are useful to the Government; but ultimately revenue produced in that way is bought dearly. We hope sincerely that President Cosgrave and his colleagues will not allow themselves to be led into such a serious error again. If, and when, the income tax is reduced, the loss to the Exchequer must be made up, not by new revenue, but by increased economies.

The Maker of a Nation.

On last Saturday, Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk, first President of the Czecho-Slovak Republic, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday. He is virtually the creator of the State which has elected him President for life, and his reminiscences, now appearing in a daily newspaper, describe the birth of an idea which was to re-mould Central Europe. He tells that he broke away from other Czech patriots in seeking political independence for his obscured nation. Others doubted the possibility of either establishing or maintaining a Czech State. Dr. Masaryk, however, urged his countrymen to study world politics and to base their plans on world tendencies. He saw Pan-Germanism as the chief danger to Slavonic hopes; and he reasoned that this movement would bring the German nations into conflict with all the Western nations. He believed that the Western nations—including America—would unite to resist the triumph of a Pan-German *Imperium*, and he decided to use his influence as a Czech leader to bring his people over to the side of the force which would be pitted against German ambition. When the war broke, he expected that the Allies would win and that Czech association with their cause would bring his people liberty. It meant inciting revolution at home, inducing Czech soldiers to desert from the Austrian colours, and prisoners of war to form an army to fight on the Allied side. Living in exile in London, as a professor at King's College, Dr. Masaryk preached his people's cause to a world that hitherto scarcely had heard of the existence of Czech nationality. Seldom can so much have been achieved by a single man. A solitary voice convinced half a world; for the Allies were persuaded to aid and encourage the Czechs and to promise them their national independence. It was a large and desperate undertaking, thus to commit a people to what might be called an enemy cause; and it could succeed only with the disruption of Central Europe. It did succeed, for disruption came, hastened by the Czech revolt. A new nation was born of Austria's collapse. In the years since the war Czecho-Slovakia has made rapid progress, and to-day she is a prosperous and important nation. An imposing part in history has been played by the State which Dr. Masaryk created; but what of the future? Czecho-Slovakia has problems of its own; for its people are not homogeneous, and its territory is like a fragment of land with arbitrary boundaries. It is not to be expected that so artificial a State will maintain its present position for ever; and it may be the part of Czecho-Slovakia to lead in the forming of a powerful Danubian confederation.

"A Gentleman."

When the classical period ended, Latin words took on a fluidity of meaning. Mr. Hilaire Belloc suggests in *The New Statesman* that the English language is passing into a similarly liquid state; and he takes the word "gentleman" as an example. What is the precise connotation of that much misused word to-day? Such sayings are heard as, "He is such a good man that it is a pity he should feel awkward because he is not a gentleman." Here the word connotes social rank. A moral significance is found in such sayings as, "I never met a man who was more of a gentleman." The word is used, too, in a euphemistic sense, as when it is said, "Some gentleman has stolen my umbrella." It may be true that the English language is in a fluid state; but Mr. Belloc should have chosen a different example. It would be easy to adduce an array of examples from the English classics to prove that the word "gentleman" always bore many shades of meaning. In legal usage a gentleman is defined as one who bears coat armour; but there are many examples of its use in varied, and even derogatory, senses. Bunyan describes a smooth-tongued villain as "gentlemanlike"; and Ben Jonson has an upstart declaring that he will be a gentleman whatever it costs him. The prime connotation of the word, however, is simply a person of honour and good breeding, and the English word is not different from its foreign equivalents in associating refinement with social rank. Yet the English word is, perhaps, less exclusive socially than the Spanish *caballero* or the Celtic "Noble Person." Burke was true to the genius of the word when he said that the King could make a nobleman, but not a gentleman; and the carol that cries "God rest you merry gentleman" makes no distinction of social rank among Christian gentries.

Strikes.

The strike of Association football referees suggests alarming possibilities. Who will strike next? Are the recreations of weary citizens to be threatened, like their supplies of coal, milk and vegetables, with industrial disputes? There are some strikes which would not distress us greatly. We could contemplate without alarm a strike of novelists. A publishing season in which the five books of fiction which appear daily were all reprints of the classics might be the most interesting season of our times. A strike of dramatists would not depress theatre-goers unduly; for it would send the actors back to better things than the plays of to-day. A strike of lawyers would create a very pretty situation; there would be an outbreak of plain speaking among friends and acquaintances which would give one and all to see themselves as others see them. The most disagreeable quality in modern strikes is their suddenness; and we seldom embark on an undertaking without reflecting on the possibility of a sudden withdrawal of labour—like the old lady who was taken for a trip in a rowing boat, and was appalled to think of the possible consequences if the boatman should "down oars" when half a mile from land. A sudden strike of orators in the Free State yesterday would have been—perhaps—a national disaster. There is one strike which would have the hearty approval of many thousands of citizens—a strike of tax collectors. They, however, form the one class in the community that never wearies of its toils.

STANFORD'S MUSIC.

COMMEMORATION CONCERT IN DUBLIN.

If the organisers of the Stanford Commemoration Concert in Dublin had announced that Mr. Percy Whitehead was to sing the "Songs of the Fleet" with the choir, a larger number of people might have sought entrance. Mr. Whitehead is the natural successor to Mr. Plunket Greene (for whom, like the earlier set of "Songs of the Sea," the "Songs of the Fleet" were written) in this kind of music, as well as in folk song and art song. He has not quite all Mr. Greene's imagination; on the other hand, his voice is rather better, and in distinction and vocal method he is the equal of Mr. Greene at his best. Miss Culwick's choir, also, is by now well known to be capable of that vivid, expressive choral work for which Stanford provided in the "Songs of the Fleet."

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Even though the public did not know beforehand that that especially attractive work was to be performed, the audience was as large as could be accommodated fairly in the Metropolitan Hall. The only places unoccupied were those from which the choir could not have been heard properly. The proceeds of the concert will go to the support of the Children's Ward in the City of Dublin Hospital, Baggot street.

* * *

The entire programme was drawn from the works of the late Sir Charles Villiers Stanford, who died in March last year. Stanford was born in Dublin, and received his earlier musical training here. In many of his compositions he made large use of Irish themes and characteristics. His setting of Irish traditional airs established a new standard in the treatment of folk material. He spent most of his life in England, and in almost every branch of English musical activity surpassed English musicians; but he was, nonetheless an Irishman than Sheridan, Burke, or Moore, and it is right that Dublin should accord him special remembrance.

* * *

Besides "Songs of the Fleet," the programme contained part songs and unaccompanied choruses; piano solos (two Irish dances, played by Miss Rhona Clark); two movements from the String Quartet, written by Stanford in memory of Joachim, played by Miss Nancy Lord's quartet; and representative groups of songs, admirably sung by Miss Phyllis Reeves and Mr. Percy Whitehead.

* * * * * * *

The "Songs of the Fleet" express a deeper feeling, and are more artistically constructed than the earlier "Songs of the Sea." They were written some years before the Great War, but their spirit seems prophetic of the sincere and conscious patriotism evoked in England by the war. By comparison, the "Songs of the Sea" are Jingo. It is hard to remember that Stanford's touching music in the Farewell song was not a product of the emotions of the Great War:—

"So greet thou well thy dead
Across the boiseless sea,
And be thou comforted
Because they died for thee."

It was written, however, when the poet still had to look forward to the great conflict:—

"Some day we're bound to sight the enemy;
He's earning, tho' he hasn't yet a name."

Both Mr. Whitehead and the choir sang impressively, and Mrs. Boxwell's work at the piano was both deft and sympathetic. The soloists was rather prosaic about the "Nelson touch," in "The Little Admiral," but there was ample compunction in the steady smoothness of his singing of the long phrases in "The Middle Watch," and "Farewell."

EX-SERVICE MEN AND THE GOVERNMENT.

PRESIDENT COSGRAVE'S OFFER.

In asking the support of the ex-Service men for the Government candidates at an election meeting in Dublin yesterday, Captain Henry Harrison said that it was in their own interests, as well as in the interests of the country, to support the Cumann na nGaedheal candidates. He read the following letter from President Cosgrave:—

"Dear Captain Harrison,—I have been considering the matter raised in your letter and in previous conversation. I think it scarcely necessary to say that the Government at no time ever countenanced victimisation of ex-Service men. It may, however, be that some ex-Service men may consider they have a complaint under that head. I have no hesitation in undertaking to have personal investigation made of any such complaints brought under my notice by a responsible committee acting on behalf of the ex-Service men, and, if proven, to do everything in my power to put matters right. Will you consult with Senator General Sir Bryan Mahon as to the composition of such a committee?"

From Senator Sir Bryan Mahon he received the following letter:—

"My dear Harrison,—I am glad to hear that you have joined the Executive Organising Committee of the Cumann na nGaedheal, as in my opinion every patriotic Irishman ought to support the present Government, who are working under great difficulties for the welfare of our country. As regards your remarks about ex-Service men, I can only reply as one ex-Service man to another who have the welfare of our comrades at heart, and you in your present position can be of great help to them. Although I am of opinion that ex-Service men as an organisation ought not in any way to identify themselves politically, still as individuals my advice to them is to support the present Free State Government, who, I firmly believe, mean to treat the ex-Service men fairly, and I am quite confident that any grievances brought to their notice by a responsible committee or organisation will receive due attention and redress. The formation of such a committee would be a help to both the Government and to our comrades."

COURT AND PERSONAL.

Princess Mary, Princess Helena Victoria, King Manoel and Queen Augusta Victoria are giving their patronage to the ball which will be held in Claridge's Hotel next month in aid of Viscountess FitzAlan's Settlement and Clinic for Children in the East End of London. An influential committee is in charge of the arrangements, and the ball is being called "The Orange Grove."

* * *

Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) is slowly progressing towards recovery. The bronchial symptoms have abated, her cough is less troublesome, and she is sleeping better, but is still very weak. On Friday and Saturday she was able to sit up without undue fatigue for a couple of hours, and when the weather improves her convalescence will not be so tardy.

* * *

The Duke of Rutland, who has been far from well lately, is now convalescent and has gone to Hastings for a short stay. The Duchess of Rutland, whose artistic talent is well known, intends holding an exhibition in London of her paintings and sketches the end of this month, and has contributed two pictures to the Panton Club Exhibition now open.

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The Duke of Richmond and Gordon will leave Goodwood House for Scotland the end of this month, and will make a long stay at Gordon Castle, where he will entertain a large family party for Easter. The Earl of Bradford is leaving Vernet-les-Bains this week for London, and will meet the Countess of Bradford and Lady Diana Bridgeman in Paris, where they are spending a few days on their way to Biarritz. The Earl and Countess of Ancaster have left Grimthorpe Castle and will be in residence at Eresby House, Rutland Gate, till the Easter recess. Viscount and Viscountess Ullswater are expected back in London the end of next month from their tour in Egypt and Palestine.

* * *

The Countess of Granard has arrived from London at Castle Forbes, where the Earl of Granard will join her on Wednesday. The Countess of Rosebrough has returned from Paris and is in residence at 22 Portland place, W. Lady Bangor has arrived in London from Castle Ward and was among the visitors at the Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia last week. Lady Mary Shelley left London on Saturday for France, *en route* for San Remo.

* * *

The Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery left England a few days ago and has arrived at Biarritz. The Earl and Countess of Denbigh left London on Saturday for the South of France. Florence Lady Garvagh is now convalescent and has left London to spend the next week or two in the country. Lady Weldon is staying in London and is taking an interest in the Russian headdress ball at Claridge's Hotel, to which she is taking a party to-morrow night. Other patronesses bringing parties will include Priscilla Countess Annesley, Lady Moira Combe, Lady Alice Mahon, Lady Russell and Lady Cowan.

* * *

Among the numerous changes taking place in polo circles is the appointment of Major-General John Vaughan, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., to succeed Colonel Dunbar as manager of the Ranelagh Polo Club, and Captain G. N. Scott "Douglas, late 18th Hussars, to be assistant manager in succession to Captain Gill. Captain Scott Douglas was well known on the A.I.P.C. ground when his regiment was stationed in Dublin, and was in the team of the 15th Hussars in the finals of the Inter-Regimental Polo Tournaments in 1922 and 1923.

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The engagement is announced of Captain S. A. Grehan, O.B.E., M.C., Royal Artillery, only son of Mr. Stephen Grehan, of Clonmeen, Co. Cork, and Cecily, third daughter of Mr. Gaisford-St. Lawrence, of Howth Castle, Co. Dublin.

* * *

Mr. S. Nalty Manning has transferred his practice from 61 Fitzwilliam square, Dublin, to 61 Queen Anne street, Cavendish square, London, W.1.

New Season's Coats in most attractive materials and colourings are being shown at Switzer's Coat Department. The prices are most moderate, and a visit of inspection is invited.

Distinctive Spring Coats. The vogue is well represented in the Fashionable Silk Ottoman, Satin Striped Repps and New Tone Coverts; also the styles and becoming designs for full figures.—W. Holmes, Dublin, Ltd., 69, 70, 71 South Great George's street.

Chancellor and Son, Photographers. New Electric Studio, 7 Grafton street, Dublin.

Power and Slattery have returned from Paris, and are now showing their new Spring Suits, Hats, Coats and many novelties in Wool at 17c Dawson st. (entr. Molesworth st.).

New two-piece model in brick and oatmeal-coloured Kasha 9½ gns., at Slyne's, Ltd., 71 Grafton street.

PASSENGERS ON ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Arrivals—T. H. Spence, Madam Scully, Mr. and Mrs. T. Condren Finn, C. A. Nixon, J. Doyle, F. Chute Neligan, Hugh L. Douglas.
Departures—Miss E. Elvery, Master D. Coffey, H. E. Chandon, Miss Elsie E. Davies, Miss Myfanwy Roberts, A. M. Fleming, Dr. P. Kerley, Miss Alice Byrne, Desmond Fitzgerald, James Stewart, Miss Webster.
Other Arrivals and Departures will be found in "Dublin and the Provinces."

Newest Silks and Dainty Lingerie showing this week at McBirney's.

Gibson and Co., Ladies' Tailors, Specialists in designing and cutting. All models made on the premises. Inspection invited.—141 Lr. Baggot st.

OBITUARY.

ANNA LUCY, COUNTESS OF CHARLEMONT.

The death is announced, in a nursing home at Bath, of Anna Lucy, Countess of Charlemont, who was the widow of the third Earl. She was the daughter of the Rev. Charles James Lambart, sometime Rector of Navan, and in 1883 married the third and last Earl of Charlemont as his second wife.

PRINCE GEORGE LVOFF.

A Reuter telegram announces the death, at Boulogne-sur-Seine, of Prince George Lvoff, who became Prime Minister in the first Russian Provisional Government, after the revolution, in May, 1917. He resigned the Premiership in July of that year, and was succeeded by M. Kerensky. A heart complaint was the cause of his death.

SIR THOMAS R. RATCLIFFE-ELLIS.

Sir Thomas Ratcliffe Ratcliffe-Ellis died at Wigan on Saturday morning, at the age of eighty-two. Sir Thomas had been in London on Friday in connection with the work of the Mining Association. He was senior partner in the firm of Peace and Ellis, solicitors, Wigan, and for many years had been Secretary of the Mining Association of Great Britain.

MR. R. J. CHARLETON.

Mr. Robert John Charleton, the well-known North of England historian, died at Newcastle on Saturday last, in his seventy-ninth year.

TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS.

Gaiety Theatre—"White Cargo," 7.45 p.m.
Theatre Royal—Varieties, 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Abbey Theatre—Irish Plays.
Olympia Theatre—Marguerite," 7 and 9 p.m.
Queen's Theatre—Good Times Coming," 6.50 and 9 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre—Varieties, 6.45 and 9 p.m.
The Metropole—"The Sea Hawk," 1.0, 3.30, 6.0, and 8.30 p.m.
La Scala Theatre—"The Sultan's Slave," 3.55, 6.55, 8.55 p.m.
The Grafton—"The Common Law."
Bohemian Picture Theatre—"Slander the Woman."
The Carlton—"This Woman."
The Carlton—"The Women."
Princess, Rathmines—"Racing Luck."
The Savoy, Phibsboro'—"Mother's Daily Bread."
The Pavilion, Dun Laoghaire—"Going Up," 3.30 to 10.15 p.m.
Public Lecture, Theosophical Society Rooms, 16 South Frederick street, at 8 p.m.
Industrial Conference, 40 Upper O'Connell street, 11 a.m.
Dublin Rubber Club, 6 Fitzgerald park, 11.30 a.m.
Engineering and Scientific Association, University College, 5.45 p.m.
Feminist Club, 6.30 p.m.
Law Courts, Dublin Castle, 11 a.m.
Dublin Circuit Court, 11 a.m.

It a child wants to do naughty things, teach it how to do them.—Dr. J. A. Hadfield.

MOROCCO AND PAN-ISLAM.

(BY J. GUN-MUNRO, F.R.G.S.).

THE victories of the Riffs against the Spanish are facts that cannot be denied, and there would now appear to be no alternative for Spain but to agree to an armistice and to recognise the establishment of the Kingdom of Morocco under the rule of Sultan Mohammud I.

This can hardly fail to cause reactions in other parts of the Muslim world, and already there is talk in some quarters of the new ruler of the western fringe of Islam as a possible successor to Mustapha Kemal. The Riff leader has, however, expressly repudiated the charge of Pan-Islamic aims, and it would appear from a study of the disposition and forces at work in Islam that his word may be accepted.

The nature of Muslim aspirations and the causes underlying the various Nationalist movements have been singularly misunderstood by the majority of non-Muslims. It may, therefore, serve a good purpose at this juncture—when anything may happen in the rest of Morocco, in Tripoli, Trans-Jordania, Egypt and Arabia—to seek a clearer understanding of the so-called "Pan-Islamic" and "Nationalist" movements.

THE PAN-ISLAMIC MOVEMENT.

The Pan-Islamic movement started with Sultan Abdul Hamid (A.D. 1876-1908), and sought to realise the idea of brotherhood, which was one of the primary teachings of the Prophet, and to break down the barriers which had arisen through schism and heresy. The Nationalist movement, which began about the same time, was based on theories entirely opposed to this orthodox idea of brotherhood. It is an attempt to achieve Muslim unity in communal life and to bring together elements whose only common interest arose through subjection to the same political control.

It is precisely this difference in conception of a national unity which non-Muslims have failed to grasp. The habit of regarding a "nation" as an entity formed on political lines belongs to the western world, and the term in that sense is of comparatively modern growth. The Prophet, however, tried to unite men in a close fraternity wherein tribal antipathies and the barriers of race and language would be eliminated. The older meaning of the term was understood in early Christian times, and is still understood by Orientals as a grouping of people according to their religious beliefs and systems rather than by political expedients. Muslims are inclined to regard Islam and Christianity as two great nations engaged in a perpetual and relentless war for supremacy.

Unfortunately Turkish nationality developed under Western influences on modern lines, and was viewed with suspicion by other Muslims. After the Russo-Turkish War, Sultan Abdul Hamid profited by the discredit into which the Government fell to take control into his own autocratic hands. The teaching of one Jemal-el-Din, who was the real intellectual head of the movement up to 1896, was that, unless the Muslims united in self-defence, they would go down before the Christian aggressor. But the Sultan regarded himself as the legitimate head and leader of all Islam by virtue of his position as Khalif, and under his influence the movement began to degenerate into a sort of Turkish super-Islam.

THE YOUNG TURKS.

The revolution of 1908 and the rise of the "Young Turk" part, which deposed Abdul Hamid, overshadowed the Pan-Islamic movement. The new Government tended still more towards Western ideas of nationality, and became dominated by Pan-Turkish ambitions and aimed at complete domination over the Arabs.

During all this time the Arabs had been making progress in their Nationalist claims, but, through fear of Western influences behind Turkey and the Khalifate, their movements gradually became as much anti-Turkish as Pan-Arab. The feud between the two, which had a racial basis, was of long standing. Turkey had found it impossible to subjugate the Arabs and reduce their territories to the state of a Turkish province. Inspired by Teutonic suggestions, she began the construction of railways through Syria and Palestine down to Arabia, hoping thus to gain immensely superior mobility of troops and war material over the Arabs, who were restricted to the slow-moving camel. The latter realised the danger, and an outcry was soon raised for a railway in the Hijaz, and Arab Nationalism became reinvigorated. By this time the Arabs of the desert had been brought into close touch with the Syrians, and in due course these two forces came together in an alliance, finding a champion in Hussein, the Sharif of Mecca, who had his own grievances against the Turks. Hopes were raised high by the revolution of 1908, but were disappointed, and it became obvious that the new régime was trying to aggrandise Turkey at the cost of the Arabs. Egypt, however, did not take any part in the Arab Nationalist movement, nor in the Nejd, where Ibn Sa'ud was busy building up an efficient and strong Government.

With the failure of the Young Turks and the outbreak of the Great War, matters remained more or less dormant, and the Pan-Islamic movement suffered an almost total eclipse until 1918, since when it revived in a modified form.

POST WAR POLICY.

After the war Britain still maintained the protectorate over Egypt and organised Iraq on the lines of a British colony. Palestine was handed over to the Jews and kept under British control. Syria was occupied by the French, under the terms of a secret agreement, the disclosure of which came as a painful surprise in many quarters. Hussein is supported as ruler of the new Hijaz Kingdom, and has added the style of "Commander of the Faithful" which belongs to the Khalif, to the title of King of the Arabs. He is viewed by Muslims as an instrument in the hands of Britain, who appears to have set up an anti-Khalif. More recent events, however, have showed that Britain is not prepared to go far in his support, and for the moment the powerful Sultan, Ibn Sa'ud of the Wahhabis, holds Mecca and Medina.

The policy pursued by the Allies in regard to Turkey was consistent with their attitude towards other Muslim countries, and forced Mustapha Kemal into the arms of the Bolsheviki. Mustapha Kemal raised a young Turk army to oppose the cutting up of Turkey, and a Nationalist Parliament was formed at Angora, where it remains now. For a time Kemalist Turkey appeared to be the only bulwark against the crushing advance of Western materialism, and Islam was disposed to rally to this new and vigorous power, which was allied to the formidable power of Bolshevik Russia. All hopes have, however, been disappointed, and for the time being Pan-Islamic and Nationalist aims seem as far from accomplishment as ever.

WEATHER FORECAST.

General Inference.—Pressure is now highest off North-West Ireland and remains lowest over Scandinavia. A new centre forming off West Norway will move south. Winds will continue between north-west and north, with further showers of snow and hail, especially in the North, but with considerable bright periods. Wintry weather will probably continue all this week.

Ireland.—Wind north-west, strong and squally at times; some showers of snow or soft hail, but considerable bright periods, with good visibility; cold, with frost at night.

S.W. Seaboard.—Wind north-west to north, strong and squally at times; snow or hail showers; bright intervals, with good visibility; sea moderate.

Rest of Irish Seaboards.—Wind north-west to north, strong and squally at times; showers of snow and hail, but bright intervals of good visibility; sea rather rough.

Dixon and Hempenstall, Barometers and Forecasters, 12 Suffolk street, Dublin.—(Advt)

BAROMETER.

Dublin—Saturday (1 p.m.)	30.10
" Sunday (5 p.m.)	30.10

SUN.

To-day... Rises	6.36	Sets 6.17
To-morrow...	6.34	6.18
Lighting-up Time		7.17

HIGH WATER.
DUBLIN.

To-day... Morning	11. 3 Night 11.31
To-morrow... "	11.56 " 11.53

THE PREMIER'S MOTHER.

Last night's report was that Mrs. Baldwin was slightly better, and going on as well as could be expected.

LONDON LETTER.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN.

59 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
SUNDAY NIGHT.

It has frequently been noticed that whenever international conversations or conferences are taking place it is stated that everybody is perfectly satisfied with the course of the negotiations. A similar procedure is being followed in the case of the conversations between Mr. Chamberlain and M. Herriot in Paris. Mr. Chamberlain has duly expressed his extreme satisfaction with the course which

NEW BUDGET HINT.

TAXES TO BE REDUCED.

POOR TO BENEFIT.

TARIFF INQUIRY BY EXPERTS.

GENERAL ELECTION IF GOVERNMENT LOSE FIVE SEATS.

IMPORTANT references to the new Budget were made yesterday by President Cosgrave and by Mr. Ernest Blythe. The Minister for Finance stated that taxation would be reduced, while the President stated that the question of the extension of protective tariffs was being considered by economic experts.

Mr. Desmond Fitzgerald, speaking in the Carrick-on-Shannon district, declared that if the Government lost half the nine seats in the by-elections which will take place on Wednesday they would consider calling a general election.

The following are the main points from yesterday's speeches (which are fully reported on Page 5):—

PRESIDENT COSGRAVE.

At present an examination is being held by economic experts to consider whether any further protection of our industries can be brought into effect, bearing in mind—(1) Cost of living; (2) productive results from any such system; (3) in how far we can make this country self-supporting and self-reliant, so that its best interest can be served.

Taxation in this country is too high for the people to bear, but it is not the fault of the Government that it is so high.—At Kilkenny.

MR. ERNEST BLYTHE.

We are at the point now when we can begin to reduce the burden of taxation that oppresses the people and hinders the progress of industry. We were not able yet to do anything to reduce taxation. We were so far forced to keep it on the British scale at the rate at which it was when we took over. Now we were at the point when we will begin to reduce the burden.

We will not reduce taxation in such a way as to benefit the rich and leave the poor out. I do not want to reveal anything in the nature of a Budget secret in advance, but I just say that much.—In Dublin.

MR. DESMOND FITZGERALD.

We will accept the will of the people in these nine elections. "If your side gets half of the seats we will consider it better to call a general election."—To an interrupter at Jamestown.

MR. E. DUGGAN (Parliamentary Secretary to the Executive Council).

If the voters in this constituency vote against the Treaty then the Government will step down.—At Carlow.

RELIGIOUS GATHERING IN FRANCE.

ATTEMPT TO BREAK IT UP.

ANGERS (MAINE ET LOIRE), Sunday.

The Catholic League of Anjou organised a meeting to-day at Angers, in which over 50,000 Roman Catholics of the Department of Maine et Loire took part.

At the conclusion of the meeting a great procession was formed, in the course of which the demonstrators chanted hymns outside one of the churches. At this point a number of counter-demonstrators tried to break through the cordons, but were driven off by the police and troops, at whom some stones were thrown.

Several persons were injured, but none of them seriously.—(Reuter.)

CANADA AND FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

REFUSAL TO RELAX IMPORT REGULATIONS.

OTTAWA, March 6.

Notwithstanding the regulation of the Federal Department of Agriculture, passed last August and widely promulgated, prohibiting the entry into Canada of shipments of packed fodder unless accompanied by an official certificate of absolute freedom from infection from foot-and-mouth disease, shipments still are arriving without the required certificates. The Minister of Agriculture announces that the regulations must be absolutely observed. A considerable quantity of merchandise now lying at Vancouver Docks from British ports has been ordered to be returned at the cost of the shippers.

Mr. Field, the senior British Trade Commissioner, to-day interviewed the Minister of Agriculture and the Veterinary Director-General in an endeavour to have a final exception made in the case of these goods, which would be fumigated at the expense of the consignees, but the Department insisted upon the regulations being rigidly observed. Mr. Field says that British shippers, sending merchandise to Canada, should realise the trouble and expense entailed by non-observance of the regulations respecting packing.—(Reuter.)

WITH BOW AND ARROW.

BIG GAME HUNTING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, Saturday.

To hunt big game in South Africa, with the bow and arrow, Mr. Stewart Edward White, the well-known author and novelist, has left New York, in company with Doctors Arthur Young and Saxton E. Pope, of San Francisco. Mr. White has a big record as a hunter, having thirty-seven to his credit. This, however, will be the first occasion on which he will hunt with the bow and arrow. Dr. Pope, one of the members of his party, has used this method of hunting for a number of years. On a recent expedition in Alaska Dr. Pope killed several common bears, eight grizzlies, and black bears with the bow and arrow.

Hunting with the bow and arrow is better sport than with the rifle, and it is also more humane. "Believe me!" Mr. White declares, "it is harder to hit true with an arrow than with a bullet from a distance of one hundred yards, and difficulties always arouse keener interest in the true sportsman.

The hunter explained how animals shot by arrows die without much pain. An arrow pierces the lungs, and stops breathing. The victim just collapses. Death is much quicker. "I have specimens of almost every animal in the set among my private collection of one hundred and thirty varieties on my estate at Burlingame, California.

"The country we will penetrate is as large as the entire West of Africa. Owing to the density of the jungles our baggage has to be packed very light. We travel afoot, each man carrying about 60 lbs. on his back. We expect to be gone about eight or nine months. This is my third trip to Africa."

"NO INCOME TAX CAMPAIGN."

LABOUR LEADER'S OPPOSITION.

THE QUESTION OF REINVESTMENT.

Mr. Thomas Johnson, the leader of the Labour Party in the Dail, opposed the abolition of income tax at Kingstown last Saturday at the inaugural meeting of the Debating Society which was held in the Technical School.

He said that 64 per cent. of taxation was borne by commodities and 23 per cent. by income tax.

No case, to his mind, had been made to justify the abolition of income tax. As a matter of equity it was right and necessary that the wealthy, who enjoyed the protection of the State, and whose fortune it was to get a greater advantage out of the social effort than their less fortunate fellow-citizens, should be asked to bear a higher burden and greater share of the cost of running the State.

LIMITED COMPANIES.

People, said Mr. Johnson, talked about income tax always in terms of limited liability companies, but this tax would not fall on the companies. It fell upon the shareholders of the companies, who, if their incomes were not high enough to bear income tax, would get a remission.

Comparing the incidence of taxation as it fell on incomes of £1,000, £800 and £500 a year, with those of wage-earners receiving £2 2s. to 30s. a week, Mr. Johnson said that there were unfortunately a very large number earning only 30s. a week, including many small farmers. Those earning 30s. a week paid taxes at the rate of 7s. in the £.

RE-INVESTMENT.

Where industrial companies or private individual enterprises in their manufacturing and productive processes utilised as far as possible home products, paid fair wages and gave acknowledged fair conditions of employment, he would be prepared to agree that it was a good thing that re-investments for the development of industries should not be liable to tax.

But that was a different thing from asking that the man with a £1,000 or £1,500 a year wealth should only bear the same share of the State burden as the workman with 30s. a week.

It was assumed that money saved from income tax would go back into industrial development; that there would result cheap money; that industries would revive, and industrial activities would extend rapidly. The Douglas Credit Reformers made the same promises but gave no evidence that these assumptions were sustainable.

A "STOUT" MOVE.

As a counter-proposal to the abolition of the five and a quarter millions of income tax it was an equally good cry to say that the same results would be derived from the abolition of the four and a half millions derived from the tax on porter. The effect would be immense, and the social effects might also be immense. (Laughter.)

Suppose they did abolish income tax, what was going to make those who possessed these uncollected taxes realise their responsibility to the State?

Mr. Darrell Figgis, who opened the debate, said that England could not have built up her great industrial system and brought about her present great wealth if she had been burdened with the existing income tax at the beginning of the 19th century.

Income tax was levied under five schedules. In Great Britain under Schedules A, B, and C, a very large revenue was derivable, whereas in Ireland under these schedules very little was derivable. In Ireland the weight and burden of the tax fell on Schedules D, and E, and these were taxes on industry and on salaries.

THE LABOUR ARGUMENT.

The Labour argument was that income tax was a tax on idleness. He could understand that so far as Schedules A, B, and C were concerned, but those schedules were not profitable in Ireland, and, under Schedule D, income tax was just as transferable as the taxes on tea or tobacco.

In Ireland under Schedule D they were taxing money coming in to the tune of 6s. in the £, including Corporation tax, and were taking out of the earnings of industry the very money which ought to be going back as re-investments for the development and extension of industry.

In the Free State by this industrial tax they took away the very margin by which industry might be developed.

SOVIET BOASTS.

INTRIGUE IN AFGHANISTAN.

RIGA, Sunday.

Fuller reports of Tchitcherin's speech show that he devoted much attention to Eastern questions. He constantly laid emphasis on the Soviet's continual struggle to overcome British influence among Oriental nations. Tchitcherin boasted of having routed Great Britain in various political arenas, particularly Afghanistan, where "the ruling circles now acknowledge that our military force played the decisive rôle in securing the Afghan Government's victory over the reactionary insurgents." The Amanullah has presented to Great Britain a claim "for all the damages caused by the Afghan rising, connecting it with British agents' activities." Tchitcherin expects still closer friendship to result from the Afghan-Soviet trade agreement now being negotiated.—(*The Times* Correspondent.)

FARMING SET-BACK.

RAIN'S EFFECTS IN BRITAIN.

British farmers, especially farmers of heavy land, were sorely affected by February's wet and boisterous weather, following several wet months.

The monthly report of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries states that field work now is generally very backward. Winter corn on low-lying fields or heavy land, which has been waterlogged, is a bad colour and very often thin and patchy. Losses of young lambs have been somewhat heavier than usual, and, owing to the weather, the demand for casual workers has been small.

CATHEDRAL TO BE CREMATORIUM.

RIGA, Sunday.

A Moscow telegram says that the authorities have decided to utilise the unfinished Cathedral of Muskaya Proschad, in that city, for the construction of Russia's first crematorium.—(Reuter.)

SHOULD BROTHERS FIGHT?

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ROME, Sunday.

Erminio Spalla, a light-weight boxing champion of Europe, has received a challenge from his brother, Joseph Spalla. The Boxing Commission of Milan is puzzled whether to grant permission for the brothers to fight.

DUBLIN PUBLICANS AND MR. MILROY.

Last month the statement appeared in these columns that the Licensed Grocers' and Vintners' Association had "definitely decided not to put forward a nominee" in the Dublin by-elections, "but to give its entire support to the candidature of Mr. Sean Milroy." The Secretary of the Association writes now to say that there is no truth in the statement then printed.

Yesterday a prominent city publican told an *Irish Times* representative that, while the Association had not officially decided to support Mr. Milroy, the general feeling of the trade was that its interests would be best served by the return of the National Group candidate in the present elections. "For that reason," he said, "I, and a great number of licensed traders that I know, personally have decided to support Mr. Milroy."

CRISIS IN THE NORTH.

ELECTION REPORTED IMMINENT.

"DISSOLUTION AFTER AMENDING BILL."

SETTLEMENT ON THE EDUCATION ACT.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BELFAST, Sunday Night.

A general election is believed to be imminent in Northern Ireland. After the meeting of the Cabinet on Saturday members got into telegraphic communication with Lord Londonderry, Minister of Education, and reached an agreement. They will immediately introduce a bill amending the Education Act in accordance with the wishes of the Protestant Churches and the Orange Order.

It is believed that Sir James Craig will dissolve Parliament after passing the Amending Bill.

The following official announcement was made in Belfast yesterday:—

A special meeting of the Northern Ireland Cabinet was held at Stormont on Saturday morning to consider the amendments proposed by the members of Friday's deputation of the United Education Committee of the Protestant Churches and the Grand Orange Lodge of Belfast.

The Prime Minister announced that, after telegraphic communication with Lord Londonderry, an agreement had been reached, and that the Government would immediately proceed with an amending bill embodying the proposals agreed upon.

Subsequent to the rising of the Cabinet, the Rev. James Quinn, B.A.; the Rev. W. H. Smyth, M.A.; the Rev. William Corkey, M.A.; Sir Joseph Davison and Mr. John Drennan called at Stormont Castle, and were made acquainted with the decision of the Cabinet, which was unanimous.

They thanked the Government for their sympathy and kindness in allowing the matters in dispute to be re-opened, and expressed their complete satisfaction at the amicable agreement arrived at.

END OF CONTROVERSY.

The Hon. Secretaries of the United Education Association of the Protestant Churches have issued a statement declaring that the amending bill to the Education Act on the lines offered by the Government meets with their approval, and that they are, therefore, prepared to recommend its acceptance. They express the hope that all controversy will now cease.

"We should like to place on record," they add, "our appreciation of the friendly and helpful spirit in which the Prime Minister and his colleagues considered the points put before them."

The public meetings arranged for to-day and to-morrow are being cancelled.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

THE DOME TO BE CLOSED.

The dome of St. Paul's Cathedral is to be closed from the end of March, and, in order that the work of restoration may proceed without interruption, a screen will be put at the head of the nave, cutting off the whole of the area under the dome, together with the choir and transepts. The usual Services on week-days and Sundays will be held in the nave and its chapels.

Canon Alexander, in reply to a representative of the Press Association, has explained that the object of the arrangements is to keep the ordinary working day free from interference. He was afraid, he said, that the closing of the dome would be "for a very considerable period." One of the first things to be done would be to remove the organ and the choir stalls from the two eastern piers. These piers had never even been examined. This operation, he continued, might easily take six months in itself.

INDIAN VICEROY'S LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CONSEQUENT APPOINTMENT.

The King has appointed Sir John Kerr Governor of Assam, to act as Governor of Bengal, in place of the Right Hon. the Earl of Lytton, while the latter, in accordance with the announcement already made, acts as Governor-General during the absence on leave of the Earl of Reading.

The King has also approved the appointment of Sir William Reid, to act as Governor of Assam, in place of Sir John Kerr, while he is acting as Governor of Bengal. It had previously been announced that Sir John Kerr would proceed on leave from 1st July, 1925, and that Sir William Reid would act for him. Sir John Kerr's leave will now be postponed until Lord Lytton resumes the Governorship of Bengal, on Lord Reading's return.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN GREECE.

ATHENS, Sunday.

The country is again in the throes of a general railway strike, the railwaymen having refused to wait any longer for the Government's reply to their recent demands for hours of work. The strike began early this morning. The Government has taken steps to ensure communications, and to-day a decree will be published for the mobilisation of railway workers.—(Reuter.)

DESERT CONVOY ATTACKED.

PARIS, Sunday.

A message from Beirut states that a motor convoy, on its way from Bagdad to Damascus, has been attacked by bandits in the desert, at a point 125 miles outside the Syrian frontier. Several passengers, including M. Maillard, the French Vice-Consul at Bagdad, were wounded. Aeroplanes, with medical supplies, have been sent to the spot.—(*The Times* Correspondent.

IMMIGRANTS' "BIG BROTHERS."

MELBOURNE, Monday.

The so-called "big brother" movement, fostered by the Prime Minister and leading Australians, under which youthful immigrants are "adopted" by a "big brother" in Australia, is making rapid strides throughout Victoria, and branches are being opened in other States.—(Reuter.)

FIFTY YEARS IN UNIFORM.

Sergeant Edward Thomas England, an Indian Military veteran, who was buried with full military honours last Saturday, had worn uniform continuously for fifty years. He was twenty-nine years in the Army and twenty-one years in the Corps of Commissionaires.

While in the Army he served abroad for fifteen years. He was eighty-eight years of

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

THIS WEEK'S PLANS.

MANY WITNESSES TO BE HEARD.

The Irish Boundary Commissioners, with their Secretary, arrived in Rostrevor yesterday, and took up their quarters at the Great Northern Railway Hotel. They will hold the first of their sittings in the district there this morning, and will hear evidence during the week affecting areas of South Down and South Armagh.

The case of the Newry Urban District Council for and against inclusion in the Free State will be dealt with to-day and to-morrow. On Wednesday the Newry Chamber of Commerce will be heard against inclusion, and on Thursday the views of the Warrenpoint Urban District Council for and against will be submitted.

Other petitions will be heard on subsequent days. The petitioners will include the Newry Board of Guardians and the Newry No. 1 and No. 2 Rural District Councils, the Kilkeel Board of Guardians and Rural Council, and the directors of the Bessbrook Spinning Company, all of which are against inclusion.

It is expected that the sittings will extend over a week or ten days.

SATURDAY'S SITTING.

ARMAGH, Saturday Night.

The following official statement was issued to the Press to-day:—

At to-day's sitting of the Irish Boundary Commission addresses were heard on behalf of the committee of inhabitants of the district of Mullyash, Co. Monaghan, and its neighbourhood. Evidence was given in support of the claim made by the committee for the inclusion of the district in Northern Ireland. In the afternoon the Commissioners and Secretaries left Armagh by motor for Rostrevor for the week-end.

DEBT PROBLEM.

FRENCH ANSWER TO MR. CHURCHILL.

PARIS, Sunday.

I understand that the French official answer to Mr. Churchill's Note on the payment of the French debt to Great Britain was despatched a few days ago, but publication has been withheld at the request of the French Government.

In substance, the French Note is only an intimation that the British suggestions have been received, and that the questions which arise out of them are being now considered by the experts of the Ministry of Finance. This does not carry the discussion much further, nor is it intended to do so.

The truth is that M. Clementel, the Minister of Finance, has made up his mind that the best way to settle the problem is by direct negotiation between him and Mr. Churchill, and he hopes at some indefinite, but not too distant, date to come to London for this purpose.

His view is not shared by his advisers, who point out the obstacles with which the path towards a final settlement is beset. Much cannot, they say, be settled by a day's general talk between Ministers. Although the French Government has not yet mustered up courage to tell the French public definitely that some arrangement must be made, it is convinced itself that this is unavoidable.—(*The Times* Correspondent.)

GERMANS IN PERSIA.

INFLUX OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

TEHERAN, Sunday.

Large groups of German agricultural colonists are arriving here, and are being distributed among the villages in the agricultural centres throughout Persia. These German colonists are mostly young farmers and labourers, and they are bringing with them quantities of agricultural implements and machinery. They have already attached themselves to the natives very successfully, and I understand that officially much importance is attached to this new move on the part of the German agriculturists, and considerable developments are expected to result in the country's agricultural resources. The colonists intend to spread German methods of agriculture through the villages very extensively, development which the Persians, themselves, apparently are gladly welcoming.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

ROYAL YACHT LEAVES FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN.

There is no important change to report in the progress of the King. As the weather has remained somewhat treacherous, His Majesty has not yet been out, but he has been getting up daily.

The Royal yacht, in which he is to take a health cruise, left Portsmouth last Saturday for the Mediterranean. The port at which the King will embark is not yet known, but it is stated that the yacht will call at Gibraltar and Malta on her outward voyage.

WATERLOO BRIDGE.

ARTIST'S APPEAL.

Sir Frank Dicksee, President of the Royal Academy of Arts, writes, in a letter to *The Times*, on behalf of the Council of the Royal Academy to express the earnest hope that Waterloo Bridge will be preserved, if by any means it be possible to do so. So far, as the question is one of engineering, it seems to be generally admitted, that by one method or another, the bridge can be saved in its present form, and the real issue appears to be whether—having regard to the facts that the bridge is too narrow, and that if widened on the existing design serious difficulties of navigation would arise, the expenditure of a large sum of money on the preservation of the bridge as it stands is justifiable. The London County Council, as the result of much anxious consideration, has decided that it is not, and that the bridge must go. We, as artists, would urge that as a work of monumental art, Waterloo Bridge is beyond price and irreplaceable, and that its unique value from this point of view, not only justifies, but demands, its preservation.

EDUCATION IN SASKATCHEWAN.

SASKATOON, SASKATCHEWAN.

According to the latest figures available, the province of Saskatchewan spent 3,043,000 dollars on education during 1923, an increase of 1,610,000 dollars as compared with the previous year. While grants to local schools, which constitute the bulk of the outlay, have grown six-fold since 1910, there has also been a rapid growth in the outlay on centralised work, chiefly the new University of Saskatoon, inspection, vocational training, and other specialised work.—(Reuter.)

FUNERAL OF PROTOCOL.

BRITAIN REJECTS PROPOSAL.

PARIS CONFERENCE.

FRENCH PREMIER AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

THE *pièce de résistance* of the thirty-third meeting of the League of Nations' Council—the Protocol for the pacific settlement of international disputes drawn up at the fifth assembly of the League last September—will only figure in the programme for the purpose of according it what is described as "a formal funeral."

Reuter's Correspondent at Geneva says that it has been definitely settled that the question will not come up for discussion to-day, probably owing to the fact that M. Hymans, the Belgian Foreign Minister, will not arrive until to-morrow. As at present arranged, there will be a formal opening of the Council this morning, and at the afternoon sitting the minorities question will be discussed.

It is stated in Paris that Mr. Chamberlain informed M. Herriot that Great Britain rejected both the Geneva Protocol and the suggested security pact between Great Britain, France and Belgium. According to some reports, Mr. Chamberlain took the view that the latter was anathema to a section of the Conservative Party and to all Labour men and Liberals, and, therefore, liable to denunciation by a succeeding Government.

He proposed instead a pact in which Germany would be a partner on the lines of the recent German proposals, but with proper safeguards. Such a pact, it was suggested, might be a five-Power Covenant, comprising Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and Germany, or a seven-Power pact, with the addition of Poland and Czecho-Slovakia.

M. Herriot, while regretting the disappearance of the Protocol and the suggested three-Power pact, did not refuse to consider as a makeshift a five or seven-Power pact, provided:—

1. That Germany first entered the League of Nations conditionally;
2. That the Allies agreed on the terms of the pact before inviting Germany to subscribe to it;
3. That the pact did not diminish the period of the Allied occupation of the Rhineland, and respected Article 44 of the Treaty of Versailles, provided that infractions of

THE BRITISH REFUSAL.

GENEVA, Sunday.

It seems pretty clear that Mr. Chamberlain will announce the inability of the British Government to accept the Protocol in its present form, and the Foreign Secretary, in his speech, will, doubtless, explain in detail the reasons for this step.

Whether he will propose an alternative plan remains to be seen, but the general impression is that he has not come with any cut and dried scheme in his pocket.—(Reuter.)

demilitarisation of the Rhineland are acts of aggression against the signatories of the Treaty; and

4. That the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, as they affect Germany's Eastern frontiers, should be guaranteed equally with those affecting her Western frontiers.

Mr. Chamberlain was able entirely to reassure M. Herriot as regards conditions 1, 2 and 3, with which he was in agreement. In connection with 3 he disclosed the fact that Herr Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister, in response to a British inquiry, had declared that in making his security pact proposal he did not expect a reduction of the periods of occupation. As regards M. Herriot's fourth condition, Mr. Chamberlain hoped it would be possible to hit upon an arrangement which would remove the anxieties of the Poles and Czechs without closing a door upon a friendly adjustment of the causes of friction between them and Germany.

There is no doubt (says Reuter) that the question of Germany's Eastern frontiers is the main stumbling-block. M. Herriot insisted that France must respect the terms of her treaty with Poland. Any plan which looked like purchasing French security at the expense of her Eastern Ally was unthinkable to French opinion, which was always suspicious of German machinations, and was opposed to giving Germany an inch for fear she would take an ell in the direction of a revision of the Treaty of Versailles.

There the matter rests for the moment. It may be carried further when Mr. Chamberlain sees M. Herriot after the meeting of the Council of the League at Geneva; but long weeks of diplomatic *pourparlers* are anticipated, in which Poland and Czecho-Slovakia would participate, before the time is ripe for an inter-Allied conference on security, as distinct from disarmament, which it is now agreed shall be dealt with separately, in accordance with British desires.

"SOME PROGRESS MADE."

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, Sunday.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain last night left Paris for Geneva to attend the thirty-third meeting of the Council of the League of Nations, which begins to-morrow. He expects to stay again in Paris for another interview with the French Premier on his return journey to London at the end of this week.

The two Foreign Ministers had a two hours' talk at the Quai d'Orsay yesterday afternoon, following a luncheon at which Mr. Herriot entertained the British Foreign Minister.

Following the meeting, a *communiqué* was issued stating that some progress had been made on the questions at issue. Forthcoming elections in both Germany and Belgium helped to hold up the possibility of reaching an accord at yesterday's meeting, as it is admitted on all sides that France's attitude on a guarantee pact and the evacuation of Cologne, which implies withdrawal from the Ruhr as the lines of communication would otherwise be cut, depends largely on the political leanings of the successor to the late President Ebert.

Belgium's elections will also influence the situation, as if the complexion of the next Cabinet changes sharply Brussels may support certain of the British proposals instead of standing pat behind France, as M. Theunis has done consistently.

It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain is hopeful of obtaining definite assurances at Geneva this week concerning the application of the Reich for admission to the League of Nations. He believes that with Germany a member, with a seat on the Council, many of the differences would be ameliorated.

Mr. Chamberlain will also confer at Geneva with M. Skrzinski, the Polish Minister of Foreign Affairs, and with M. Titulescu, who will represent Rumania there. Both the Warsaw and Bucharest Governments have been putting strong pressure on M. Herriot not to abandon them by accepting the Anglo-German proposals of a four-power pact with Britain, Belgium, France, and Germany as signatories.

Mr. Chamberlain does not believe that the adoption of such a pact guaranteeing the Western frontiers of Germany as fixed by the Treaty of Versailles will be prejudicial to any agreements or alliances entered into by the States to the East of Germany.

WYE VALLEY TRAIN DERAILED.

ENGINE RUNS INTO A FIELD.

A train from Monmouth to Severn Tunnel Junction left the rails in the Wye Valley, between Landogo and Whitebrook, at six o'clock last Saturday evening. One coach was overturned in a field alongside the railway, but the twelve occupants were uninjured. The driver and fireman sustained slight scratches and bruises, and the line was completely blocked. The engine and other coaches did not overturn.

The train was travelling at a considerable rate on the single line running alongside the picturesque River Wye when the engine jumped the rails and took the whole train with it for a distance of thirty yards. The engine then slipped down a small embankment, and embedded itself wheel-deep in the soft soil.

During the night a breakdown gang replaced the derailed coaches on the metals. The engine is clear of the rails, and traffic will be resumed to-day.

The driver, Alfred Ernest Smith, Severn Tunnel, sustained a fracture of the left elbow, and the fireman, John Boulton, Severn Tunnel, injuries to the face. The passengers had a wonderful escape, none sustaining hurt.

ULSTER FISHERIES.

BIG HAULS BY SCOTS DRIFTERS.

The landings of fish in the Ulster area during February, as shown in the returns furnished by the statistical collectors, totalled 969 cwts., valued at £1,397. Weather conditions were generally unfavourable for fishing. Gales from N.W. to S.W. raised heavy seas and ground swells along the coast, and prevented the small boats from getting out of the more exposed harbours.

At the ports between Larne and Magilligan the total earnings of the fishermen for the month amounted only to £190. Fishing was confined mainly to Portrush and Dunseverick. During the month large catches of herring were obtained on the Northern grounds by Scottish steam-drifters operating from Buncrana and Oban. The fish were so plentiful that prices fell as low as 5s. to 10s. per cran of about 600 herrings. About 5,000 crans were landed at Buncrana during the month at an average price of 17s. 3d. per cran.

At the County Down ports the line fishing at Bangor and Donaghadee districts accounted for 214 cwts. of cod, which realised an average price of 40s. per cwt. Whiting to the value of £346 were caught in trawl and seine nets by the Portavogie nobbies, and averaged 21s. per cwt., while plaice and other flat fish amounted to £291 12s. for the month. Lobsters accounted for £50 only, and a demand for periwinkles during February resulted in seven tons being gathered and exported at an average price of £15 per ton, which brought the total value of shell fish to £185 5s. 6d.

The month's returns, while showing a decline of 355 cwts. and £66 on January of this year, compare favourably with the corresponding figures for February, 1924.

FARMERS AND SHIPPING.

POSITION IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Saturday.

Nearly all members of the Cabinet heard the demands of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which has just concluded a session here, with a resolution condemning the Petersen shipping contract, and another opposing the ratification of a trade agreement between Canada and Australia. In answer to the representations of the Council, Mr. Robb, the Minister of Finance, pointed out that Californian raisin growers would be compelled to cut prices, to compete with raisins from Australia, and thus the chief obstruction to the trade agreement would be overcome. The best proof of the soundness of the shipping contract with the Petersen Line, he argued, was the active Lobby campaign carried on against it. He declared that if the Americans imposed a prohibitive tariff on agricultural products, Canada saw no good reason why she herself should not put up a tariff against some United States' products.

Mr. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, in answer to a question why ships of the Canadian merchant marine should not be used in place of ships subsidised under the Petersen contract, said that Canadian vessels were useful only as a supplementary service. They were too big for the canals, but not big enough for the ocean.—(*The Times* Correspondent.)

PENNIES FOR CHURCH.

TEN MILLION COPPERS—LESS ONE—WANTED.

A church to be built by contributions of pennies is the scheme of the Rev. W. A. Haslam, Vicar of St. Agnes', Southampton, who was a flying officer in the Royal Flying Corps during the war.

Mr. Haslam is a "Buffalo Parson," and he is appealing not only to members of the Order, but to the English people as a whole, and also through the international bodies of which he is a member, so as to make the scheme as cosmopolitan as possible. He aims at raising a sum which will average one penny per head of the populations of different towns where he has worked, a penny per head of international organisations with which he is connected, and a penny per head of the Diocese of Winchester, in which Southampton is situated.

He feels that the town should have a church standing in full view of all who come and go by ships, on a smaller scale, perhaps, but corresponding to the cathedrals and dignified buildings of that nature which are to be found in other similar ports. He has had fitted over his private motor car a "scoring board" capable of registering 9,999,999, the number of pennies which it is hoped will be raised by the appeal. The King has shown his interest in the scheme, which was launched last year, and the car, with its board and the latest "score," is shortly to be seen in London.

Contributions may be sent either direct to Mr. Haslam, 48, St. Agnes' Vicarage, Southampton, or to the manager, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, 291a Oxford street, W., and these, reduced to pennies, will be duly signalled on the board.

AN ENGINEERING STRIKE SETTLED.

The joint conference between the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the National Brass and Metal Mechanics' Union, at Oldham yesterday, resulted in a settlement of the strike at Messrs. Platt Bros., textile engineers. The men will resume work to-day. The strike began on Thursday, as the result of the refusal of the firm to join the Engineers' Union. Three thousand men came out, completely stopping the firm's work.

BACK FROM THE DEAD.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Sunday.

In the small village of Rengsdorf, in Oldenburg, an old couple, Herr Gerdes and his wife, were taking part in a mourning ceremony in commemoration of the death of their son in 1915 during the war. In the middle of the ceremony an unknown man entered the hall, walked up to the aged couple, and claimed to be their son. The man was so changed that the couple at first refused to recognise the kinship, but finally the stranger managed to convince them that he really was their son, who had escaped from a prison camp in Siberia.

LATE NEWS.

THE SHIP-BUILDING CONTRACT.

WHY BRITAIN LOST IT.

In a leading article *The Times* observes:—The placing by a British shipping company of an order for five 10,000-ton motor vessels with a German firm is very disquieting. It is, indeed, nothing short of astonishing that a foreign shipyard should be able to tender for 50,000 tons of shipping at a price which, it is stated, could not have been quoted by British builders if they had been able to get all the constructional work done by their workmen for nothing. Were all the circumstances known there might, perhaps, be less cause for alarm. The very immensity—for it is no less—of the difference between the German and the British prices may seem to rob the incident of some if its disturbing elements. It prompts the suggestion that the figures cannot represent the true competitive relations of the foreign and the British yards. The longer hours worked and the lower rates of wages paid in Germany—cumulative though the effect is, first in the getting of the coal, then in the production of the steel, and, finally, in the building of the ship—are not a complete explanation of the fact that when British firms were offered £10,000 more for each ship than the German required it was still impossible for them to undertake the work. There is apparently a well-grounded suspicion that undisclosed factors have entered into the German firm's calculations, and that in one way or another the work will be aided by direct or indirect subsidy. So much of reassurance there may be in what is at present only surmise.

But there remains a more permanent reason for anxiety. The German quotation for each of the ships might have been very much higher and still have been beyond the reach of British competition. What does that presage for the future? Does it mean that German undertakings, by reason of lower costs, will have the first and the largest benefit of the long overdue and still delayed revival of the shipbuilding industry, and that the *personnel* of our shipyards, already unemployed to the extent of thirty *per cent.*, must contemplate a still longer experience of the deterioration of skill and moral that results from unemployment? The lesson for British industry as a whole, and not for shipbuilding alone, is surely this—that a searching analysis of costs of production is necessary in order that rigorous economies may be made. The cost of shipbuilding begins with the mining of the ore and the coal, and the analysis would need to be carried as far back as that, not, it should be well understood, with the object of reducing, but, if possible, of enhancing the earning capacity of the various classes of workmen and of putting every industry on a sound and stable basis.

OPPOSITION WALK OUT.

SCENE AT OPENING OF SERBIAN PARLIAMENT.

The Belgrade Correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette* says that at the opening of the new Serbian Parliament last Saturday the oldest member who, according to the usual procedure, presided at the first sitting, announced that Parliament would be postponed because some of the members had been interned by the police, and were not able to use their parliamentary rights. He will convoke the next sitting by letter.

The whole of the Opposition then left. This sudden development produced stupefaction among the governing parties, and, after a short consultation, they elected among themselves a new Speaker, and went on with the business without the Opposition.

PACT POSSIBILITIES.

Referring to conversations of Mr. Austen Chamberlain with M. Herriot, the *Westminster Gazette* says:—No pact, protocol, or treaty of mutual assistance will interest Europe if it does not involve Britain and France, and no pact will produce peace which does not also involve Germany. It is idle to suppose that the people of this country will shoulder the risk of war for the maintenance of territorial arrangements which instructed opinion holds to be fundamentally unjust. It is this consideration which gives the true importance to the overtures that have been made by Germany. However anxiously we desire the conclusion under the League of Nations of some arrangement that promises to give to Europe the security without which a real appeasement and restoration are impossible, we trust the Foreign Secretary will not emulate the haste of his predecessor. At the same time, we must realise that in the present negotiations there are possibilities which were never inherent in the protocol. They suggest the notion of a European policy, instead of merely a league of victorious and interested States for the maintenance of the spoils.

SCOTTISH CLERGYMAN'S DEATH.

The Times announces the death, which occurred at Paisley on Friday, of the Rev. Alexander M. Maclean, C.M.G., K.H.C., D.D., minister of Paisley Abbey. Only three days before Dr. Maclean had been conversing with his friends in Committee Room 10 of the House of Commons, and had intended to preach yesterday in the Abbey. He was but sixty years of age. He was son of the late Lachlan Maclean, parish minister of Knapdale, Argyllshire.

THE GERMAN BANK RATE.

At the moment that England raises the bank rate 1 per cent. the German Government approves a reduction in the German bank rate of 1 per cent. The German rate still remains one of the highest in the world, remarks the *Daily Express*, but the spectacular reductions in the last year, not only reveal the rapid recuperation of German finance under the stimulation of the Dawes settlement, but the determination of the Government to release capital as cheaply as possible to meet the claims of industry. A year ago money was the scarcest commodity in Germany. From the fantastic rate of 35 per cent., quoted by the Reichsbank not so many months ago, the quotation last July had dropped to 18 per cent. The year ended with the borrowing rate of 10 per cent., and now comes the announcement of the approved reduction of 9 per cent. It is not difficult to predict that the German Government will strain every sinew to bring money lower and lower, until it flows like a river of re-invigoration through every channel of German industry.

DEATH OF MR. HERBERT BLACKBURN.

The Times announces the death at an Edinburgh nursing home, after an operation for appendicitis, of Leslie Herbert Blackburn, late Scots Guards, only son of the Hon. Lord Blackburn and Lady Constance Blackburn, aged 24.

THE KURDISTAN REVOLT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sunday.

An Angora telegram announces that the Kurdish rebels have occupied Kadykeju, five kilons from Diarkbekr. The telegram adds that the authorities have taken measures to prevent Diarkbekr and Khurput from falling into the hands of the rebels.

RAIDING SOMALIS.

NAIROBI, Sunday.

The garrison at Kismayu has been strengthened by 200 King's African Rifles, from Nairobi, in consequence of reports of conflicts between the Ogaden and Herti sections of the Jubaland Somalis at the Dishek Wama water holes, three days from Kismayu. It is reported that the Herti, who occupied the wells, were raided by the Ogaden and that there were 60 casualties, while numbers of cattle were looted. Although endeavours were made to disarm the Jubaland Somalis in 1919, it is believed that at least 300 are still armed. It is officially explained that the outbreak is inter-tribal, and the strengthening of the Jubaland garrison is purely precautionary.—(Times telegram.)

NEW GARDENING MAGAZINE.

No. 1 of a new series of fortnightly publications, "The New Book of Gardening," deals with amateur gardening in a practical and interesting manner. The articles not only inform, but educate as they interest, and the twenty-six fortnightly parts, the first of which is now on sale, should constitute a valuable little reference library for the gardener. The magazine is profusely illustrated and very well printed on art paper.

BIG DUBLIN FIRE.

OUTBREAK THIS MORNING.

HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL ABLAZE.

LITTLE HOPE OF SAVING BUILDING.

Fire broke out in the central block of the Royal Hibernian Military School, Phœnix Park, early this morning, and at three o'clock the building was a mass of flames.

Firemen were concentrating on the two wings

THE REDMOND ANNIVERSARY.

BIG GATHERING IN WEXFORD.

MR. DEVLIN AND HIS FORMER CHIEF.

Mr. Joseph Devlin was the principal speaker at a large gathering in Wexford yesterday in commemoration of the anniversary of the death of Mr. John Redmond, leader for many years of the Irish Nationalist Party in the House of Commons.

NOW AND THEN.

In the course of an eloquent tribute to his former leader, Mr. Devlin said that in the last few years the scales had been dropping from the eyes of the Irish people. Disillusion had followed on disaster: there had been a rude awakening.

"Is the solidarity of the Irish race as secure now as it was in John Redmond's day?" Mr. Devlin asked. "Is the integrity of the nation as assured? Are the prospects of fraternity between North and South as hopeful as in the days when John Redmond was disarming Orange prejudice and those of us who believed in his methods and policy were conscious of the up-growth of a broad and generous spirit of patriotic comradeship between the Nationalists of the North and an ever-increasing section of the more intelligent and cultured of those who differed from us in religious beliefs? I need only ask these questions to suggest the answer."

The past could not be undone, Mr. Devlin said, and if the future was to be fashioned aright Irishmen must agree to sink their differences and devote themselves to a work of co-operating, as far as might be, in building up a nation of prosperous free men. Was it any wonder that in these days, in view of all that had occurred and all that John Redmond had sought to prevent, his countrymen were beginning to turn with deep and heartfelt yearning towards the silent grave in Wexford? The great gathering there twelve months ago had been a wonderful revelation of a new phase of national thought in Ireland, and that revelation was confirmed by the great gathering again this year. It was, of course, part of the natural reaction after a period of painful delusion; but it was more. It marked a slow, gradual return to the paths of a true patriotism. Nations could not live for long in an atmosphere of fevered unrest. Ireland would have to get back to the practical, if somewhat prosy and unpicturesque, work of making their country a happier, healthier, more prosperous land, where a people at peace with each other could enjoy a little more of the brightness and sweetness of life, of its comforts, its culture, its social amenities, and all those things that made for the moral and material advance of the masses.

GETTING BACK TO PEACE.

Brighter prospects for the farmer, improved conditions for the labourer, sanitation in the towns and villages, better housing accommodation, the abolition of the slum and the sweating system, a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and, with equal emphasis, a fair day's work for a fair day's wages, lighter taxation, increased trade, improved transit, new industries—these things and many others of a kindred character were vitally important. No doubt, such work was lacking in histrionic effect. They had had sufficient thrills and enough limelight effects for their generation.

"I am greatly mistaken," Mr. Devlin concluded, "if what the country is not now pining for is to get back to the quiet ways of ordered peace and reasoned progress, and to have done with the rattle of musketry and the terrors of civil war. That is to say, it wants to get back to the path along which John Redmond was leading it."

MR. DILLON'S LETTER.

Mr. John Dillon sent a letter to the Hon. Secretary of the Demonstration Committee, in which the following appears:—

"The truth is that, as time goes on, the eyes of the people are more and more opened to the realities of the last six years, and more and more widely it is coming to be realised how different would be the conditions of Ireland to-day—not to speak of the bloodshed and horrors of the last six years—had a fair chance been given to the policy of Mr. Redmond and the old Irish Party.

"By holding these annual demonstrations your Committee is, I am convinced, doing a great national service in giving to the people what, under the present circumstances, is the only possible opportunity of giving expression to their genuine feeling in this regard.

"I am extremely sorry that it will not be possible for me to be present at the demonstration this year. Please convey to the members of the Committee my warmest thanks for their kind and cordial invitation."

Nearly forty thousand people arrived in Wexford for the celebrations. The contingents represented all parts of Ireland. Belfast City making a very large muster. Mass was celebrated in the Church of the Immaculate Conception at 11 o'clock for the repose of the soul of Mr. Redmond. The Mayor, Alderman R. Corish, T.D., and members of the Corporation attended, also Captain W. A. Redmond.

On Saturday night Captain Redmond was given a public reception on his arrival in the town.

At yesterday's celebrations Mr. Peter French, a former M.P., presided, and among those on the platform were the following members of the old Nationalist Party:—Messrs. P. J. Brady, J. P. Hayden, David Sheehy, William Field, John Clancy, K.C.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF ARMS.

William Buckley, of 16 Nicholas street, and David McCarthy, of 84 Evergreen street, Cork, were charged on Saturday, at the local Circuit Court, with having been in illegal possession of two revolvers and six rounds of ammunition on the 26th of January last, and with assaulting, resisting, and obstructing Sergeant Joseph Connor and Guard John Halpin. Only four jurors answered their names when the jurors' list was called.

The accused men pleaded guilty, and his lordship, having heard evidence as to their characters, sentenced McCarthy to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and Buckley to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour, neither sentence to take effect if accused undertook to be of good behaviour for twelve months.

Both men gave the necessary undertaking, and were discharged.

THE LATE REV. JAMES PYPER.

The funeral of the Rev. James Pyper, M.A., late Minister of Duncairn Presbyterian Church, Belfast, took place on Saturday to Dundonald Cemetery.

At the manse a Service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Park, assisted by the Rev. T. A. Smyth, Great Victoria street Church. Afterwards a Special Service took place in Duncairn Church. The attendance included a deputation from the Strand Church, Derry, where Mr. Pyper had served in succession to the Rev. Dr. Lowe, Clerk of the General Assembly, the members of it being the Rev. J. C. Greer, Mr. A. A. Crockett, and Mr. Robert Gray.

The Service was conducted by the Moderator of the General Assembly (Right Rev. R. W. Hamilton), the Moderator of Presbytery (the Rev. R. J. Patterson), the Clerk of the General Assembly (the Rev. Dr. Lowe), and the Rev. John Pollock (St. Enoch's).

Prevention or Cure of
SORE THROAT
COLD IN THE HEAD, INFLUENZA.
Gargle with a few drops of
CONDY'S FLUID
in a tumbler of Warm Water (see directions on bottle) and sniff up the nostrils out of the palm of the hand.
Ordered by Medical Officers of Health.
CONDY'S FLUID Co., Cornwall Road, London.

THE THIEVING SEAGULL.

DESTROYER OF GAME BIRDS.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

OMAGH, Sunday.

In calling for codified and remodelled game laws in Northern Ireland at a meeting of sportsmen in Omagh yesterday afternoon, Mr. John F. Dickie, solicitor, said that there were some birds which should not be preserved, such as seagulls, "which were a pest and ruinous to game by their habit of destroying nests and killing young birds.

The object of the meeting was to devise means to preserve and increase the stock of game and fish in the country, and resolutions which had been adopted at a meeting in Strabane were submitted. Mr. George Y. Smith, J.P., presided.

THE DISAPPEARING PARTRIDGE.

Mr. John F. Dickie, solicitor, said that these resolutions did not go far enough. He had been recognised that the game laws in Ireland, so far as shooting was concerned, were in a shocking state. Prosecutions at present were brought under an Act of George III. or under another Act passed early in the reign of Queen Victoria. The register was disarming Orange prejudice and those of us who believed in his methods and policy were conscious of the up-growth of a broad and generous spirit of patriotic comradeship between the Nationalists of the North and an ever-increasing section of the more intelligent and cultured of those who differed from us in religious beliefs? I need only ask these questions to suggest the answer."

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NEWS IN BRIEF.

Stolen Coffin Found.—A coffin covered with gold plates has been found by a workman while digging in the ancient cemetery of Milas.

Roundabout Abbey.—A roundabout erected at Wisbech for the opening of a fair was practically destroyed by fire. The outbreak started under the organ.

New 250-Acre Park.—Princess Mary will open the new Dunoon Park, Welling, near Shooters Hill, Kent, on Easter Monday. The new park covers 250 acres, and has a large boating and bathing lake.

Motor Car Abandoned.—A two-seater motor car, stolen by bandits who raided Messrs. Boddington's jewellers, of Queen's road, Bristol, and Bitton Post Office, was found abandoned in Hammersmith road, London.

Royal Court Wedding.—Miss Margaret Eileen Maud, youngest daughter of Dr. Maud, Bishop of Kensington, whose engagement to Mr. John Foster Grace, a master of Eton, has been announced, will be married in Eton College Chapel on April 14. The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued a special licence which will enable the wedding to take place there.

Fishermen's Danger.—Brixham fishermen have been disturbed lately by the invasion of their whiting grounds by twenty French steam trawlers, which came so close to the fishing boats that they nearly got foul of each other. One of these French trawlers realised more than £300 at Boulogne by the sale of a catch which had a preponderance of small whiting.

Woman Sentenced to Death.—Laura Anne Lynn, (40), of Denham Aniens on Saturday last, was found guilty of the murder of her husband, Robert Lynn, an unemployed labourer, at Gateshead on the 1st inst., and was sentenced to death. The accused, who was recommended to mercy, wept bitterly throughout the trial. It was stated that there had been a dispute between husband and wife with regard to unemployment, and the accused confessed to having cut her husband's throat with a razor while he was asleep.

"Dyed" at a Fire.—A number of firemen who were fighting a fire at the premises of a printer and stationer in New street square, London, last Saturday, were "dyed" blue and purple. The outbreak occurred on the top floor of a five-storied building, and shortly after the hydrants had been got into play water pouring from the bottom floors was seen to be blue and purple. When the firemen emerged from the building it was seen that they had been splashed by aniline dyes used in printing.

Alleged Extensive Frauds.—Samuel Brown, a native of Poland, commission agent, giving an address at Southampton Row, London, was charged at the Guildhall last Saturday with obtaining by false pretences goods from firms at Manchester and Northampton, with intent to defraud. He was remanded, bail being allowed, himself in £5,000 and two sureties of £2,500 each. It was stated that the sum involved was about £80,000, and the prosecution suggested that for six months defendant's business was a fraudulent concern.

POWERS OF THE POLICE.

The Rev. J. Lewis said that under the present game laws the police did not possess sufficient powers to afford protection to fish and game, and the present position was that persons who possessed no game licences whatever got far more game than those who took out licences.

Mr. F. B. Forester said that poaching would continue so long as poachers could get a market for game. Every year from the middle of July to the 10th of August large numbers of grouse were shot by poachers and shipped across the Channel.

Mr. Dickie moved the formation of a branch of the Ulster Fish and Game Protection Association.

Dr. Duncan seconded the motion, which was passed.

Mr. G. Y. Smith, J.P., was appointed president, Mr. F. B. Forester honorary secretary, and Mr. J. A. Davidson honorary treasurer.

A committee was appointed to prepare suggestions for amending the game laws to the coming Belfast meeting, to which Mr. Forester was appointed delegate.

THE BOYS' BRIGADE.

DUBLIN BATTALION'S ANNUAL DEMONSTRATION.

The thirty-second annual demonstration by the Dublin Battalion of the Boys' Brigade took place in the Theatre Royal, Dublin, on Saturday afternoon last, the theatre being filled by enthusiastic supporters. There was a very liberal and varied programme of events, and the alacrity and precision which the boys displayed won them great praise from the big muster of spectators.

The Archbishop of Dublin presided, and on his arrival a guard of honour was drawn up by the 13th Dublin Company (St. Werburgh's and St. Luke's Parish), and the general salute was given. In the course of an address, he said that the Boys' Brigade worked quite frankly under military guidance and presented a semi-military aspect, but it was in no sense of the word a militaristic organisation. It was a Christian institution to the Brigade that the religious and ordinary activities of the boys went hand in hand, and that of a full strength of 900 in Dublin something like 700 boys attended drills and Bible classes regularly. The Boys' Brigade seemed to him to be worthy of the whole-hearted support of the Christian Church. He announced, in conclusion, that the Brigade Council would visit Dublin in September, and observed that he had not the least doubt that Dublin would offer them the heartiest welcome.

Dr. Gregg distributed the prizes that had been won during the year.

INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT EVASION.

At a recent meeting of the Council of the Dublin Industrial Development Association it was reported that the Secretary had written to a well-known Manchester distributing house which sold blankets in Ireland, demanding the withdrawal of a label which was misleading, as it bore words in Irish ("Gealltar fior-olana ar fad." The firm had replied denying that the label was misleading. The matter had then been placed before the Revenue Commissioners with a view to having consignments of similarly labelled goods excluded, and a reply had been received undertaking that the necessary steps would be taken to ensure that future importations of the blankets in question would be in conformity with the requirements of the Merchandise Marks Act before importation was allowed.

A trade organisation wrote inquiring whether it was a fact that the glazing at the new tobacco factory on the Sixth Circular road was being carried out by a Belfast firm, whose workers had been specially brought from Belfast to do this ordinary work, although there were at least three or four Dublin firms fully competent to undertake the largest contracts. In view of the fact that workers coming from outside districts are necessarily paid a subsistence allowance, the Council considered it difficult to understand why the work was not secured by a Dublin firm. The secretary was directed to make the necessary inquiries and report at the next meeting.

PAWNSHOP ROBBED.

THREE MEN DETAINED.

Two armed men entered the pawnbroking establishment of Mr. Joseph McIlravey, 36 Lower Mount street, Dublin, shortly before the closing hour on Saturday night last, and stole a sum of £20. A third man stood on the doorstep during the raid.

Within an hour of the robbery two men were arrested in a house not far distant from the pawn shop. Later a third man was detained on suspicion.

DAFFODIL DANCE.

One of the most successful Cinderella dances of the season was held in the Metropole Ballroom on Friday last, in aid of the funds of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The President, the Hon. Lady de Courcy Wheeler, presented skilful technicians to the members of the Committee. Carnival flowers were generously distributed, and two prizes for a "post" dancing were won by Mr. and Mrs. Thompson.

It is gratifying to know that the deserving object for which the dance was promoted will benefit very substantially by this successful dance.

KURDISH REVOLT.

TOWNS LOOTED AND SACKED.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Sunday.

According to dispatches received here, the Kurdish rebels, under Sheik Said, still occupy Arghana and Gumaysy. Both towns have been completely sacked and looted by the rebel invaders. Turkish troops are rapidly concentrating at Ouris and Mardin, and preparing to start an offensive northwards.

The Turks officially announce that the Kurds have been cut off from the Mosul frontier, thus cutting off all chances of escape in that direction.

In an effort to crush the new Opposition Party, Mustapha Kemal Pasha has suspended three of the leading Constantinople newspapers, under the new law giving the Cabinet authority to forbid the publication of any matter that threatens public peace and order. The Government has also suspended the most important newspapers in Trebizond and Adana. The Cabinet is establishing a new maintenance of calm law, and a special Tribunal at Angora to try all editors and others suspected of agitating against the Republican régime.

THE PRESS IN ITALY.

MUZZLING THE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
ROME, Sunday.

The Italian Parliament will to-morrow debate a new bill which, in effect, legalises the present muzzling of the Press in Italy. The new bill, which is being introduced by the Fascist deputy, Signor Silvio Gai, proposes that all representatives of foreign newspapers entering Italy must first pass the test whether they are persona grata to the Government, just as Ambassadors before appointment must receive word from the country's Foreign Office that they will be acceptable.

At first glance it would appear that the new measure was complimentary to the foreign Press representatives, but Signor Gai, in an interview, explains what is required. We know all about the diplomats who are sent to us, but we demand a test nothing short of that for newspaper men who come to the country. It is obvious, therefore, that we cannot permit foreign correspondents to do as they like without exercising a steady and preventive control over their work.

Deputy Gai was also of the opinion that appalling correspondents after untold harm to Italy's prestige abroad, amounts to locking the door after the horse is gone.

The new bill also provides that foreign correspondents shall be liable under the same law as local editors.

WHOLE TOWN EVICTED.

BUILDINGS TO BE MOVED WITHIN 60 DAYS.

CHEYENNE (WYOMING), Saturday.

The Federal Judge has ordered the entire population of 1,500 people belonging to the town of Lovejoy, together with their public buildings, business houses, and homes, to be moved within sixty days. This is done so that the Ohio Oil Company, which has leased from the Government for oil development the land on which the town stands, may obtain possession.

The decision means that if any portion of the town remains on its present site sixty days hence those responsible will be subject to citation for contempt of Court.

Lovejoy is a modern incarnation of the typical "boom" mining town of the old Western days. Prosperity has been general since the town was established a few years ago by oil prospectors. Everybody has been engaged in the search for oil, and have spent as freely as they have earned.

The place has one large shop, three weekly newspapers, cinema theatres, and other institutions. Like the mushroom town it is, the buildings are flimsy, hastily thrown-together shacks, which can easily be demolished.—(Reuter.)

GERMAN RAIL TROUBLE.

STRIKE WHICH MAY CAUSE POLITICAL TROUBLE.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.
BERLIN, Sunday.

The possibilities of a German railway strike are greater to-night than at any time since the first direction of the Railway Corporation to reach an agreement with the employés. Already sectional strikes have occurred, involving 4,000 workers, but organised labour bodies are doing their best to keep the remainder under proper control.

Owing to the unusual political conditions, grave fears are expressed that a railway strike might lead to riots, which could be seized upon as an excuse for the Monarchists to attempt to overturn the Government. It is being pointed out that in 1918 the overturn of the Government began with strikes.

The fight rests between railway workers and the directors of the company which now controls the German railways. The Government Finance Minister states that to raise the wages of the railway workers would be inadvisable at this time, because it would probably lead to similar demands from all State employés, thus placing on Germany a load which she could ill carry.

BRAY WHISKEY THEFT.

TWO MEN RETURNED FOR TRIAL.

On the charge of breaking into the Marine Hotel, Bray, and stealing wines and spirits, and cigarettes to the value of £35, and damaging a billiard table, James Lacy, Esmonde terrace, Bray, and George McGarry, Shankill, were returned for trial at Bray last Saturday, the latter failing to find bail in two sureties of £200 each, being kept in custody. Edward Wheeler, Meath road, Bray, was also charged, but in his case the charges were refused, and he was discharged.

McGarry escaped from his cell on the previous Court day, and remained "at large" for several hours.

CROMWELL'S VISIT TO DROGHEDA.

ITS INFLUENCE ON THE IRISH TONGUE.

When a petition of Mr. Vincent G. Dempsey to be appointed a Commissioner for Oaths in Drogheda came before the Chief Justice, in the Supreme Court, Dublin Castle, on last Saturday, Mr. Martin Maguire (instructed by Messrs. Ward and Smalley), who appeared for the petitioner, stated that the unopposed affidavit of his client, stating that Mr. Dempsey had a good knowledge of Irish, and that he was an Irish-speaking district.

That may be," said Mr. Maguire, "because Cromwell paid a visit there some years ago, and the Irish may not have been popular with him."

Counsel said at Mr. Dempsey practised in the neighbourhood of Drogheda and the Chief Justice granted the petition, where he was Clerk of the District Court.

The Chief Justice made the appointment on the petition in which the applicant was Clerk of the District Courts.

The eighth International Viennese Fair opened yesterday, and closes next Sunday. Manufacturers belonging to sixteen countries, including Great Britain, are taking part. The British exhibits include woollen, cotton, and leather goods, motor cars and motor cycles.

Obtain the best results from your windows not by using "Silicon" varnish. Made a varnish-type to suit all sash and sash by all dealers.—(Advt.)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

FREE STATE INCOME TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I should like the opportunity of offering a few criticisms of the "Cork proposal," as I consider it a duty to render any help possible to those who have to make decisions on such questions.

I am not sure if I have correctly interpreted the proposal put forward with such a flourish by our Cork friends, but if I have, I feel sure it is open to so many objections that it is not worth the time that has been wasted on it. If I have wrongly interpreted the proposal I am open to correction.

The purpose of criticism is to propose to divide the people who would be affected by the dropping entirely of income tax into four classes, and offering a few observations with regard to its effect on each.

1st—Those resident in the Free State with incomes derived from trade or industry in the Free State in the form of profits or dividends.

In putting forward the proposal this would seem at first sight to be the class most likely to benefit, and in so far as it would benefit them, I can see no objection whatever to it. I hope to show, however, that this is the class of the four classes in whose case it can be fully justified.

2nd—Residents outside the Free State deriving income from trade or industry in the Free State in the form of profits or dividends.

In the case of this class, an income tax just below that prevailing in England would serve the same purpose as entire abolishment. If we take a person resident in England who has an income going across from Free State industry; if we entirely exempt such income here, when it reaches England they will demand their full tax off it, on the ground that it has not already borne an income tax, so that in effect the owner of the income is in no better position than at present, if steps are taken to evade the payment of double tax, and we may be assured that anyone with an income of importance has made himself conversant with the means for securing payment of double tax. I contend, therefore, that in the case of this class of persons abolishment would simply make a present of the tax to the British Government.

3rd—Residents in the Free State with income earned in the Free State, but in the form of salaries or professional incomes, as distinguished from "trade and industry."

Under this head would come lawyers, architects, civil servants, and all those with fixed incomes or salaries; "many of them paid directly by the State." The proposal is open to so many and serious objections when applied to this class of income, that one is inclined to suspect the hand of one of this class in the proposal. How can it be shown that the freeing of such incomes from tax is going to help the trade and industry dislocated? Is it proposed that the State, in the case of its servants, or commercial and industrial concerns, will reap the benefit by reducing salaries by the amount of tax? If not, what excuse can be made if Labour demands an all-round increase of wages as a result of freeing the higher paid men from an impost which they bear at present. If a salaried man at present pays a tax of, say, £25 per annum, the abolishment of this will be justly interpreted by Labour "as an increase of £25 per annum," and will justify a demand for a corresponding increase in lower wages.

Apart from this objection, what guarantee has the State that this £25 will go back into industry, and not come into the market as an increase of spending power and a higher cost of living higher? If my reading of the abolishment proposal is correct, I hope the absolute injustice and futility as regards this class will be exposed in time.

4th—Residents in the Free State with income not earned in the Free State.

This would appear to be the only class who will not benefit by the proposal. Retired professional men drawing income from England, or Americans who desire to come over here and live on investments made in America or elsewhere, are to be met with "a Cork welcome"—that is, in return for bringing over their money and spending it here, they will get the privilege of being the only people whom we tax.

How is it proposed to justify this? Is the spending of money here, after all, of so much less relative importance than the making of it that we should single it out for special penalties? I consider it a very difficult matter to prove it so. While trade and industry are much needed here, none of us desire to see the Free State brought as near as imitation of Lancashire as our resources will allow. Our aim should rather be a well-balanced community in which the whole State is well treated and developed, both as regards spenders and makers, and for this purpose a rate of income tax which would give reasonable encouragement to all who have incomes to come here and either live and spend them here or invest them in some form of industry; and for this purpose a reasonably equal income tax, say, 5s. in the £, would serve all the purposes of total abolishment.—Yours, etc.,

"W. F. E."

Dublin, March 7th, 1925.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In England a widower is allowed £60 for a housekeeper when he is assessed for income tax. In our Free State no such allowance is permitted, except in cases where very young children are to be cared.

Why should not the allowance be made unconditionally here as in England?—Yours, etc.,

"VIGILE."

Dublin, March 5th, 1925.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—As people are now becoming proficient through practice in solving cross-word puzzles, I would suggest that newspapers would adopt some more difficult diversion for the entertainment of their readers.

Why not publish a specimen income tax form and offer prizes for those which are correctly filled in?

Perhaps, you might offer £1,000 to anyone who would correctly insert all particulars in the new farm account form? You would, I fancy, be quite safe, as no one in Ireland, not excluding the Minister of Agriculture himself, could win the prize.

We were informed that the English connection was bad for Ireland, if for no other reason than the fact that the British Government did not understand the wants of our agricultural community. We cannot complain any longer. Our own Government has taken the bull by the horns and given us something to occupy all our waking hours for the next three months.

We are no longer neglected and left severely alone. We can measure our pleasure grounds, count our "gloggers," estimate which we can sell and which use at elections; what portion of the value of the old "screws" can be attributed to hunting and what to agriculture, and, as a good indoor recreation, we can weigh the soot in our chimneys.—Yours, etc.,

"PROFIT AND LOSS."

Co. Cork, March 6th, 1925.

THE TOURIST TRAFFIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—No amount of advertisement, levying of special rates, or making of speeches will bring more tourists to Ireland until there are better hotels for them to stay at. I have stayed at many hotels in the beautiful parts of Ireland, and was remarkably few in which the accommodation was worthy of the scenery. In my experience billiard tables and grand pianos have been more frequently found than good beds, good food, and cleanliness. People who have money to travel with and all the countries of Western Europe to choose from will not cross the sea for Worcester sauce and "gravy soup," tough meat, and cabbage and rhubarb tart in summer, and untidy and untrained attendants, which are too often characteristic of our Irish hotels.

The circumstances here will never admit of luxurious hotels, but cleanliness and good simple food I attract in Switzerland, where the people are mainly peasants, have gone into hotel-keeping, and would attract here. A small outlay on simple comfort would bring more business than to lavish money on what the traveller does not want.

From the tourist's point of view there is hardly any scenery which would not be improved by a good hotel in the foreground.—Yours, etc.,

HARRIET BAGWELL.

Dangan, Carrickmines, Co. Dublin,
March 7th, 1925.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Is it not slightly previous on the part of the "Irish A.A." to be placing new signs for directing motorists written only in the Irish language? I had occasion to motor to Navan to-day, and although I asked six inhabitants not one could translate the names inscribed on these new signs. Surely this is a great waste of money, and will not promote the new "tourist campaign." It is quite difficult for motorists to find their way in this country since the old sign posts were destroyed without adding this extra hardship.—Yours, etc.,

A. F. BARRAW.

13 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin,
March 7th, 1925.

BELFAST SCHOOLS.

TEACHERS' ANXIETY OVER NEW SCHEME.

In view of the opening of new schools in Belfast, with reductions in staffs, the local branch of the Irish National Teachers' Organisation on Saturday last passed the following resolution:—

"That teachers whose schools are closed, or who may lose their situations owing to falling averages, due to the opening of new schools, should be either provided with teaching appointments within the area at their existing emoluments and prospects, or adequately compensated for loss of office; the compensation for teachers displaced and not re-appointed to consist of (a) A lump sum proportioned to years of service; and, in addition, in the case of older teachers (b) a certain number of added years of service to enable these teachers to retire on full pension."

Further resolutions were passed endorsing the attitude of Lord Londonderry on the question of religious instruction, and protesting against any suggestion or compulsion in this matter being introduced into any amending Act.

The meeting felt that if the Government reduced teachers' salaries the displaced teachers should be regarded as having a prior claim on the money saved in this way, and decided to request Lord Londonderry to receive a deputation in support of the claims put forward.

ROADSIDE OUTRAGE.

CLARE FARMER WOUNDED.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

ENNIS, Saturday.

A shocking outrage was committed near Ennis this morning, when Thomas Clune, aged 72, a small farmer, residing at Gurteenquinn, was fired at and seriously wounded.

Clune left his home at 7.30 o'clock in the morning with a load of hay, which he intended to sell at Ennis market. When he was passing Liddy's Cross six shots were fired from behind a wall on the roadside, and he fell to the road, shot in the chest and legs. The horse was also wounded.

Clune was picked up by another man, who arrived upon the scene, and Medical aid was called, and he was removed to the County Hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition.

There have been local disputes in connection with land, and the Clune family have been under protection by the Guards.

NEW ISSUE.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

The Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, under the sanction of the Secretary of State for India, is offering £3,000,000 Five per cent. Special Debenture Bonds at 94½ per cent., payable as per on November 1st, 1925, with the company's option to redeem at par fifteen years earlier. The issue is made for the purpose of repayment of advances made on account of capital works and for providing funds for the purchase of shares of the Company's stock with the Secretary of State in Council of India. The payment of principal and interest is secured by a floating charge upon net earnings, which have averaged £1,142,546 during the past three years. The Bonds, which, including the small redemption premium, will bear interest, returns £6 6s. 0d. to an allotment. Application has been made to the Ordinary Stock Council said: "At Mr. Dempsey petitioned to be appointed for Drogheda and the Chief Courts of Dundalk and Ballingarry, where he was Clerk of the District Court.

The Chief Justice made the appointment on the petition in which the applicant was Clerk of the District Courts.

THE SECRETARIAL COURSE

at SKERRY'S COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, 10 Harcourt street, Dublin, is the best possible preparation for a Business Career, and includes expert tuition in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping, Office Routine, etc. Prospectus free.—(Advt.)

IRISH CLERGYMAN GETS DIVORCE.

ON GROUND OF DESERTION.

The Rev. Joseph Alexander Hunter, B.D., LL.D., formerly Rector at Clogherny, Beragh, Co. Tyrone, now of Howring, Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, was granted a decree of divorce on the grounds of desertion against Sophie Sherwood Henderson, Fareham, Hants, whom he married at Portrush in 1906, when she was a widow, with a family of six. He had no children. His wife, he said, was ten years older than he, and for many years had been mainly a factory; but she had her own ideas of government, and would not tolerate "a second hen in the hive."

He left Ireland in 1923, he said, for three reasons, one of these being that a bomb had been placed in front of his house and had exploded, destroying considerable portion of the house. He had reason to believe that the atrocity was committed not by Sinn Feiners but by Protestants, men whom he took to be his friends. He admitted that he was an Irishman—a Western Irishman, which was worse—and he could not go back to the North of Ireland. If he returned to Ireland he would be obliged to start as a curate, and as young men put over his head. He now preached and lectured.

DUBLIN WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

EXPORTS OF PORTER.

Messrs. A. Guinness, Son and Co.'s shipments of porter from Dublin, as returned by the Customs' daily shipping lists for the past week were:—

	Week.	Year.	Stg. Bls.	Stg. Hhds.
1924	7,266	10,923	1,014	4,716
1923	336	4,068	199	762
1922	1,002	4,858	144	92
1921	1,008	5,040	72	1,008

The shipments to Ireland to 28,643 bbls. for 1925, as against 15,643 bbls. for 1924, 5,243 bbls. for 1923, and 6,766 bbls. for 1922.

The following quantities of porter were also cleared from Dublin by the various firms named as returned by the Customs' daily shipping lists for week ending March 7th, 1925:—

	Bls.	Hhds.	Brls.	Kegs.	Hf. Brls.	Qr. Brls.	Total Brls.
Watkins	—	21	85	220	42	126	
Guinness	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Beamish & Crawford	—	15	14	67	9	42	
Jameson	—	19	56	90	2	15	
Total	—	55	98	357	51	204	
Others 18,689 gallons.							

Corresponding week's shipments for previous three years:—

	Bls.	Hhds.	Brls.	Kegs.	Hf. Brls.	Qr. Brls.	Total Brls.
1924	—	97	165	603	90	378	
1923	—	24	168	228	30	114	
1922	—	18	84	105	17	168	

EXPORTS OF WHISKEY.

The quantities of whiskey shipped from Dublin, as returned by the Customs' daily shipping lists, were as follows for the week ending March 7th:—Watkins 6,118 gallons; Jameson, Dublin, 6,151; Others, 1,551 gallons; Power, 282 gallons.

Corresponding week's shipments for previous three years:—

	Watkins.	Jameson, Dublin.	Others.	Power.
1924	6,118 gallons	6,151 gallons	1,551 gallons	282 gallons
1923	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1922	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

FOREIGN IMPORTS.

From New York—12 cwts. bale, 28 bales asbestos fibre, 6,791 cwts. sacks, 2,634 cwts. meal, 24 cwts. sacks, 1,000 cwts. sacks, 1,000 cwts. sacks, 1,000 cwts. sacks, 1,000 cwts. sacks, 1,000 cwts. sacks, 1,000 cwts. sacks, 1,000 cwts. sacks, 1,000 cwts. sacks, 1,000 cwts. sacks, 1,000 cwts. sac

REDMOND ANNIVERSARY: NAAS RACES: INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY.

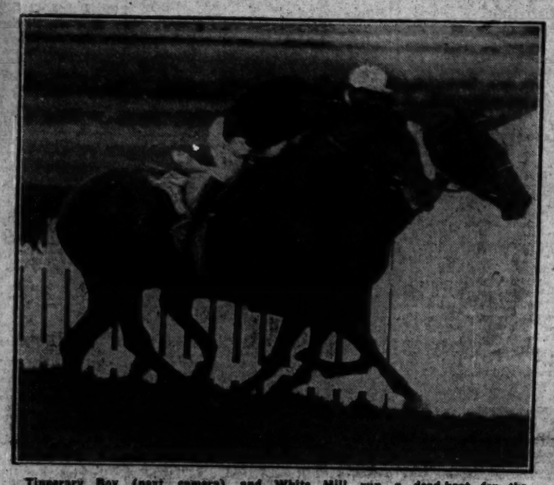
Mr. W. Redmond at Wexford yesterday. Some of the crowd at the Redmond Anniversary Demonstration at Wexford yesterday. Mr. Devlin speaking. Ex-Service Men in the Procession at Wexford.

Leading the way in the Maiden Plate.

The Start for the Newbridge Plate at Naas.

Cambridge University Sports.—J. D. Rudd (Jesus College) jumps 21ft. 11in.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who is on his way to Geneva.



Tipperary Boy (next camera) and White Hill run a dead-heat for the Kildare Plate.

Lady Eva Forbes and General Waldron.

Mr. T. Singleton, the owner of Cionlara, and the jockey, P. Higgins.

A fine English attack in the Ireland v. England Hockey Match on Saturday.

The Irish Ladies' International Hockey Team, which was beaten at Belfast.

A timely pass in the Bective Rangers v. Old Wesley Leinster Senior Cup Match at Lansdowne road on Saturday.

Sidney Hine (aged 12) and Enid Edwards (aged 7), the Junior Cup Winners at the National Pony Society's Show, with the Trophies presented to them by the Prince of Wales.

The Irish International Badminton Team.

F. Hodge (runner-up) and J. F. Devlin (winner), the finalists in the Men's Singles at the All-England Badminton Championship.

An incident in the International Hockey Match between England and Wales.

Alcazar (on right) and Silva jumping at Lingfield, when the former won by a short head.

"Little Miss OXO"

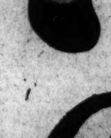
April 30th

NEARLY TWO MONTHS MORE in which to collect Oxo Cube Outside Wrappers for this wonderful Oxo Gift! 50,000 beautiful dolls! What an immense number! There is plenty of time to be one of the fortunate 50,000. Think of some little one you know who will be thrilled with joy at receiving this lovely gift!

Do not send in your Wrappers until the latest possible date. The last day for receiving Wrappers is April 30th next.

If you have not already obtained full conditions from your dealer, write to Oxo Ltd., 2 Thames House, London, E.C.4.

FLU? Get back your strength on OXO



"The Mighty Atom"

A generous diet of Oxo, or Oxo and milk, helps to relieve the deadly lassitude and depression following influenza, and to put you on your feet again.

An ex-Flight-Sergeant of the R.A.F. writes:—

"During the deadly epidemic of influenza we had over 100 airmen down at the same time. I used Oxo and hot milk and found it a wonderful support and strengthener... We lost only one man—the remainder recovered. Our medical officer considered that its use saved several lives."

OXO PRICES

OXO CUBES

Tins of	
6 Cubes	6d.
12 Cubes	1/-
50 Cubes	4/-

OXO BOTTLES

1-oz.	7d.
2-oz.	1/1
4-oz.	1/11
8-oz.	3/6
16-oz.	5/9

"OXO"

A real health assurance

INCORPORATED ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL OF IRELAND.

A meeting of the Board of Governors of the Orthopædic Hospital was held at 89 Upper Merrion street on the 4th inst. The Chairman (Joseph Mooney, Esq.) presided. Also present:—Miss Cuppaidge, W. S. Hamilton, Esq., M.D., and Mrs. Haughton; T. F. C. Kirkpatrick, Esq., F.R.C.P., M.Ch.; S. D. MacLaughlin, Esq., and Lady Walker.

The routine business was transacted, and accounts amounting to £377 16s. 3d. were passed for payment, of accounts.

The number of patients in hospital on the 28th February was 71, and the daily average during the month 66.

The Governors gratefully acknowledge the following subscriptions:—Miss FitzHerbert, collection for Queen's County Co., £14 9s. 6d.; Hon. S. F. Gough-Calthorpe, £5; Messrs. John C. Parke and Sons, £2 2s. 0d.; Joseph Sullivan, Esq., £5; the Right Hon. the Earl of Iveagh, K.P., £25; G. M. Irwin, Esq., £1 1s. 0d.; the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Pim, £1 1s. 0d.; Mrs. Walker Browne, £1 1s. 0d.; Miss Marion Wade, George Shackleton, Esq., T. F. Hennessy, Esq., Ernest Bellaney, Esq., Miss Emily Beatty, £1 each; Miss Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Carton, Mrs. Greville, 10/- each.

The Matron returns thanks for the following kind gifts:—Eggs—From Mrs. Church, Abbeville, Malahide. Flowers—Mrs. Parker-Hutchinson, Castle Leigh, Nenagh. Apples—Mrs. Gossett, Holly House, Blackrock. Magazines—Miss Newsham, Ballsbridge.

CORK JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD.

Mr. S. J. O'Riordan presided at a meeting of the Cork Joint Hospital Board on Saturday last. Miss Julia Creedon, of Heatherside Sanatorium, was elected nurse to the sanatorium at Doneraile.

BELLS' Dyeing and Cleaning Service is the cure for big dress bills.

Ask for a van to call.

BELLS
DYERS & CLEANERS

GOSSIP FROM THE COURSE

LAST STAGES.

SILVO BEATEN BY ALCAZAR.

FLY MASK WINS AT MANCHESTER.

FROM OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Sunday Night.

We enter this week on the last stages of the clear jumping season, for there is only a fortnight to go until racing begins on the flat at Lincoln. A busy and important fortnight it is, too, with the big National Hunt Meeting at Cheltenham this week, as well as Hurst Park, which has an interesting sort of Grand National trial on Saturday; and then the Grand Military at Sandown the following week. The weather really seems at last to have taken a turn for the better, and we ought to see this week some more or less important developments over the Lincolnshire. It will be remembered that it was during the Cheltenham Meeting last year that an extensive commission was worked for Condover. An important libel action over the running of that horse in the Lincoln is down for hearing in the High Court this week, and will be of very considerable interest to those who follow racing.

There is to be a call-over of the card on the Lincoln Handicap and Grand National tomorrow afternoon, and one or two developments may be expected. I am inclined to think that Mignault will touch a shorter price than that at which he stands now. I know that his chance is greatly fancied, indeed, for he has done wonderfully well since he went to be trained by Captain Davis at Tern Hill, and those connected with him are more than a little confident of his winning. When the weights appeared I mentioned Mignault as an attractive candidate who was nicely handicapped, for I am sure that the best of him was not seen in England last year, when from one cause or another he never had an entirely uninterrupted preparation for any of his races.

Smirke has been down riding him in a good deal of his work, and it is likely that he may have the mount on him at Lincoln. I have an idea that Mignault is not always seen to the best advantage when the going is soft, and it is possible that the conditions at Lincoln may determine his chance to some extent.

It is possible that this week Parth may become a clear favourite for the Lincoln. There is a general veering round of opinion to the chance of this good five-year-old, and all the wiseacres predict that he will start first favourite on the day, should he be well fancied by the stable. Some people, however, are inclined to doubt whether he will have done enough work to get him thoroughly fit. There are unsatisfactory reports about the French colt, Tapin, who has had an interrupted preparation since he came to England. Coughing has now, it is said, broken out in his stable, and it is regarded as unlikely that he will be anything like fit by the day of the Lincoln.

TRANQUILLETTE'S POSITION.

It is possible that Mr. Cottrill may try Browside, D'Orsay, and Arausio this week, and the result should be interesting. Browside has been nibbled at in the course of the last few days as there is a belief that D'Orsay will be fit. Someone actively connected with Harner's stable remarked yesterday that Tranquillette might not be ready in time. This Irish candidate, who ran so remarkably well in the Cambridgeshire, is very well handicapped at Lincoln. Grand Joy continues to do well in his preparation and there seems no diminution in the confidence of those connected with him.

After the results of yesterday's racing there is not much doubt now what will settle down as a clear favourite for the Grand National, and probably remain in that position right up to the close, should all go well with him. That is Fly Mask, who won at Manchester very much as he pleased from Maureen Bawn and Trentino. His performance was far more convincing, I imagine, than that of Silvo at Lingfield for in a very great finish Sir Edward Edgar's horse was beaten a short head by Alcazar.

On balance I should say that the narrow defeat of Silvo does not prejudice his chance at Liverpool to any great extent. There was, however, one thing about the race that was rather disquieting to admirers of Silvo, and that was the suggestion that conveyed that he is turning a little ungenerous. It did not form this impression when he shut out suddenly a hundred yards from home in his race at Newbury, but many other people did. They would have had their suspicions confirmed by the race yesterday, for when after jumping the last fence Escott challenged on him Silvo distinctly threw up his head in the air as if he were not relishing the task in hand. However, he must have run on gamely enough under the whip all the way up the run-in to make such a close thing of it with Alcazar. Still, if he had not thrown his head up at a critical moment he would probably have won.

HOW ALCAZAR WON.

There were only four runners, Conjuror II. and Southend being the other two. Alcazar led the field with a length lead of Conjuror II. until the water, where Jack Anthony's mount dropped his hind legs in and resigned second place to Silvo. Alcazar rose at the last fence slightly in front of Silvo, and Escott had his whip up the moment he was over, but splendid and powerful finish as he rode he could not get his mount's head in front of Alcazar. The latter was giving 3lbs. to Silvo, and will be receiving four at Liverpool—that is if he runs, which I should say he will.

His next engagement is in the Gold Cup, at Cheltenham, on Wednesday, and after that his owner will definitely make up his mind. Alcazar, of course, has won before at Liverpool, and there is no doubt about his ability to jump the course. Three and a half miles has, however, always been supposed to be about his limit. Still, in a queer sort of year as the present there is no reason why he should not have a chance at Aintree. If he is started there may be complications.

When it was being stated on all sorts of authority that F. B. Rees had contracted to ride Silvo, I mentioned here that this was contingent on Poole not having a fancied candidate. Rees has now been warned that he may be wanted for Alcazar, and it may be therefore, be taken as a smart performance on the part of Fly Mask to have beaten her with something in hand, as he was giving her 19 lb., and I cannot see anything that is likely to arrive to threaten his position in the market over the National.

GROWING IN FAVOUR.

A Liverpool candidate who is growing in favour is Double Chance, and I can say that his trainer and part-owner, Fred Archer, thinks very highly of his chance. He is engaged in a race at Cheltenham, but as he has a penalty he may not run. Archer has had him out with hounds three or four times recently, and the horse is wonderfully well. I have not the least doubt that this adaptable fencer will get round Liverpool, and if he stays the full course he has a really good chance.

One of the interesting things at Manchester was the victory in the Northern Hurdle of old Front Line, who was once very heavily backed to win the Cesarewitch. His present owner bought his cheaply when he was practically broken down, but a long rest and a course of sea water treatment got him sound again, and he has won a number of good races in the past year. Here he gained an easy victory by a length from Socrates.

Most people noted the Irish horse, Easter Hero, running remarkably well until he fell two fences from home in the race won by Pongo at Hurst Park. He was taken to Manchester, where he made all the running for the Ellesmere Steeplechase, and won in a canter from Elson. There was nothing else of much interest at Manchester, except to note that Major Doyle rode a sequence of three winners in Fly Mask, Front Line, and Kirkharle, the last of whom beat Gardenrath by two lengths.

There is a little meeting this afternoon at Shirley, where GREENOGUE may win the Earlswood Handican Steeplechase; JOLLY GLAD or PAM NUT the Hunters' Steeplechase, and YOUNG MAN'S FANCY the Knowle Hurdle.

GALTEE MORE.

SPECIAL SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY.

Westminster Gazette :—To-day's best — Young Man's Fancy. Double—Young Man's Fancy and Greenogue.

Daily Express :—Double — Korsukan and Jolly Glad. Safety bet—Korsukan.

Daily Mirror :—Double—Solar Eclipse and Th'e Saint IV.

Daily Graphic :—Double—Billy Beck and Friar Denis.

LINGFIELD RESULTS.

1.50—JUVENILE SELLING HURDLE of £200. Second £25. 2 m.

Mr. G. N. Bennett's ch. g. BOULT, by Bepps—Imogen. 10-6 ..... D. Dick 1

Mr. J. Courtauld's BLUE RUIN. 10-6 ..... Speck 2

Major Barclay's HEROD ANTIPAS, 10-6 ..... P. Hogan 3

Also ran—May B (F. Rees), Over All (Mr. Pecoll), Hague (A. Smyth). Off 1.52. (Winner trained by G. Bennett).

"Sporting Chronicle"—6 to 4 on May B, 9 to 4 agst. BOULT, 10 to 1 any other.

"Sporting Life"—5 to 4 on May B, 5 to 2 agst. BOULT, 10 to 1 any other.

Won by two lengths; six lengths. May B was fourth. Over was the only other to complete the course.

Th winner was bought in for 150 gns.

2.20—LINGFIELD PARK STEEPLECHASE of £500 Second, £50; third, £25. 3 m.

Mr. W. Nimmo's b. h. ALCAZAR, by Yerres—Good Gracious, 9 11-5 ..... F. Rees 1

Sir E. Edgar's SILVO, 10-5 ..... Speck 2

Mr F. Sankey's SOUTHEND, 9 10-12 ..... L. Rees 3

Major C. Rewhurst's Conjuror II., a. 10-15 ..... J. Anthony 0

Off 2.20. (Winner trained by G. Taylor).

Betting—"Sporting Chronicle"—11 to 10 agst. Silvo, 3 to 1 ALCAZAR, 5 to 1 Conjuror II., 6 to 1 Southend.

"Sporting Life."—11 to 10 agst. Silvo, 5 to 1 ALCAZAR, 9 to 2 Conjuror II., 6 to 1 Southend.

Alcazar led 2 from the start, and Silvo to the brook, where Conjuror II. blundered on landing, and Silvo went on second. Three fences from home the favourite crashed with Silvo, the pair jumping the final obstacle together. A thrilling race ensued Alcazar staying the better, and winning by a short head; eight lengths separated second and third.

2.50—THORNHILL SELLING H'CAP HURDLE of £150. Second £25. 2 m.

Mr. R. Gore's b. g. SHIPMAKER, by Matchmaker—Sunshot, a. 11-9 ..... P. Hogan 1

Mr L. Hammond's ROYAL BUCKS, a. 12-7 ..... Speck 2

Mr. H. Lacy's FANION 5, 11-5 ..... Wootton 3

Also ran—Grand Boy (Dick), Lincoln (Mr. Smyth), Benifeel (G. Duller), Rory O'Neill (L. Morgan), Peneshaven (Bowlby), Belle Noir (V. Pigott), Derby Brights (F. Hanson), Fairmount (Mr. Scott), Columbus (R. Regan). Off 2.50. (Winner trained by Gore.)

Betting—"Sporting Chronicle"—11 to 10 agst. Fanion, 5 to 1 Royal Bucks, 7 to 1 Columbus, 10 to 1 Fasmund, 100 to 8 SHIPTMAKER or any other.

"Sporting Life"—Evens Fanion, 6 to 1 agst. Royal Bucks, 7 to 1 Fasmund, 8 to 1 Columbus, 100 to 8 SHIPTMAKER or any other.

Won by ten lengths; one length.

The winner was bought in for 145 gns.

3.30—JERRY M 'CHASE of £300. Second £30, third £15. 2 m.

Capt. Gollen's b. m. UNCLE JACK, by Juggernaut—Terrene, 6, 12-4 ..... I. Rees 1

Mr. Bankier's MASTER OF ARTS, 11-1 ..... J. Anthony 2

Mr. I. Isaac's BLENHEIM, 6, 12-4 ..... Prideaux 3

Also ran—John V. (A. Birch), Mountain Lad (F. Squires), Phalon (Mr. Smyth). Off at 3.30. (Winner trained by G. Poole.)

Betting—"Sporting Chronicle"—5 to 4 agst. Master of Arts, 100 to 30 UNCLE JACK, 4 to 1 Blenheim, 10 to 1 any other.

"Sporting Life"—6 to 5 agst. Master of Arts, 3 to 1 UNCLE JACK, 4 to 1 Blenheim, 10 to 1 any other.

Won by one length; six lengths. Mountain Lad fell

3.50—PENSHURST H'CAP HURDLE RACE of £200 Second £20, third £10. 2 m.

Mr. J. Mackaye's b. m. LINDHOLM, by Dalmallin—Grenade, 5, 11-5 ..... Butchers 1

Mr. Bennett's BACHELOR'S MODEL, 5, 11-2 ..... Speck 2

Mr. Johnston's AZIMUTH, 6, 10-5 ..... V. Pigott 3

Also ran—Red Or (P. Fleming), Prince Regent (W. Smith), Isle of Wight (Wootton), Princess Patton (Patton), Fenham Hill (Mr. Scott), Bachelor's (F. Rees), Gabrielle (L. Rees), Scarecrow (Speck). Off at 3.50. (Winner trained by Butchers.)

Betting—"Sporting Chronicle"—5 to 2 agst. Isle of Wight, 5 to 1 each LINDHOLM and Bachelor's Model, 7 to 1 each Bandyhall and Syncopate, 10 to 1 any other.

"Sporting Life"—7 to 4 agst. Isle of Wight, 5 to 1 each LINDHOLM and Bachelor's Model, 6 to 1 Bandyhall, 100 to 15 Syncopate, 10 to 1 any other.

Won by two lengths; eight lengths.

4.20—LEWES STEEPLECHASE, £200. Second £15, third £10. 2m.

Mr. H. Sutton's b. g. HOLDCROFT, by Sir Martin—Partridge, 11, 12-0 ..... J. Anthony 1

Mr. Collins's PERAHARA, 5, 11-10 Mr. Biggood 2

Lt.-Col. Weyland's LA FOSCARINA, 10, 10-6 ..... Mr. Barker 3

Also ran—Borgate H. Hunt) Off at 4.20 (Winner trained by Hastings.)

Betting—"Sporting Chronicle"—100 to 30 on HOLDCROFT, 4 to 1 agst. Perahara, 100 to 8 Borgate, 20 to 1 La Foscarina.

"Sporting Life"—100 to 30 on HOLDCROFT, 4 to 1 agst. Perahara, 100 to 8 any other.

Won by twenty lengths; a bad third.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS.

Oaks Stakes, Epsom—Balkis, at 9 a.m. on Saturday.

Epsom Derby Stakes, Doncaster St. Leger and Hardwicke Stakes, Ascot—Dragon Alle and Monsieur de Civrac, at 9 a.m. on Saturday.

Epsom Derby—Le Vertige, at 9 a.m. on Saturday.

Pierrefitzgire Handicap Hurdle, Catterick Bridge—Garrett Moore Steeplechase, Hurst Park—Uncle Jack.

Cheltenham Grand Annual Steeplechase, N.H. Meeting—Yorick.

National Hunt Meeting engagements—Billy Beck, all engagements, except Scottish Derby, Western meeting, Ayr—Eagle Royal.

SOUTH WESTMEATH HARRIERS' POINT-TO-POINT RACES,

AT KILKENNY WEST

(51 miles from Athlone).

THURSDAY, MARCH 19th, 1925.

1—SOUTH WESTMEATH HUNT CUP.

2—LIGHT-WEIGHT OPEN RACE.

3—HEAVY-WEIGHT OPEN RACE.

4—COBB RACE. (Open to Members).

5—FARMERS' RACE.

Full particulars from E. J. BOLTON, Hon. Sec., Athlone. Entries Close March 14th.—(Advt.)

NAAS.

EXCITING RACING.

TWO DEAD-HEATS.

ELGAR'S FAILURE.

The racing at Naas on Saturday was exciting enough to suit the most exacting tastes, the finishes in every instance being closely contested, while on two occasions the judge's verdict was a dead heat. In every respect it was an exhilarating afternoon's sport, and should go a long way towards dispelling the fears of a likely slump in Irish racing this season. Since the last meeting many improvements have been made on the course, and the consensus of opinion of those riding over it on Saturday was that it yielded good galloping. This, in view of the fact that we have experienced such a wet winter, is very satisfactory, and there can be no doubt but that the meeting will become a very popular one. Apart from the two dead heats, the outstanding feature of the afternoon was the defeat of Elgar by Tony Lad in the Maiden Steeplechase. This was a bad reverse for backers, as, indeed, were most of the races, the only actual favourites to score having to put up with divisions of the spoils.

M. Dawson, the Rathbride Manor trainer, carried off the chief honours, for, as well as owning White Hill, who dead-heated with Tipperary Boy for the Kildare Hurdle Race, he was responsible for the training of Tony Lad, the winner of the big jumping event, and Brandon's Bud, the winner of the Directors' Hurdle Race. Odds were laid on Tipperary Boy for the hurdle race, and when he had disposed of Dinis the race looked a reasonably good thing for John Doyle's horse. He is not too generous a horse, however, and when challenged by White Hill he did not battle it out as well as the latter, who just contrived to make a dead heat. Elgar's defeat was a big disappointment, but too much importance need not be attached to his failure, for, while jumping the fences all right, he showed unmistakable signs of greenness in his galloping, and, as well, the possibility is that Tony Lad is a useful young horse at the jumping business. Apart from the first and second, however, the others cannot be of much account, since it fell to the lot of School Girl to fill third position, this being a race one would associate more with the Tickell Cup at Punchestown than a race of this description.

Brandon's Bud promises to be as useful a mare over hurdles as she is on the flat, judging by the facile manner in which she accounted for the opposition in the Directors' Plate. There were several horses better fancied than Mr. O'Driscoll's mare, who only appeared on the scene in the very closing stages of the race, yet had no difficulty in carrying her big impost to victory. Mr. T. Singleton, who has recently acquired a new training establishment, made an auspicious start by winning the Newbridge Hurdle Race with Cloniara. There were thirteen runners for this race, amongst them many promising recruits to hurdle racing, but Cloniara was much ahead for all of them. Abdulla for a long way looked like giving trouble, but a mistake at the final jump put him out of the reckoning, and it was Kildarra Boy, who was running on at the end, offered the chief opposition. They were a moderate lot that formed the field for the Kildare Plate, but the race proved a very sporting affair and was won by the rank outsider, Shaun Goilin, ridden by this owner, Mr. F. J. de Sales La Terriere. As a wind-up to the excellent afternoon's racing came the dead heat in the three miles steeplechase between Francis Rua and Rathcreevagh, who were handicapped on level terms. Details :—

2.30—THE DIRECTORS' PLATE of 100 sovs., of which the second receives 10 sovs., and the third 5 sovs. A handicap steeplechase. About 3 m.

Mr. W. O'Driscoll's b. m. BRANDON'S BUD, by Duke of Brandon—Daisy Bud, 5, 12-7 ..... M. Keogh 1

Mr. M. Quinn's CHARAVANC, a. 10-6 ..... D. Ward 2

Mr. J. H. Locke's PEARLMAN, 4, 9-12 ..... J. Costello 3

Mr. T. N. Perry's Red Michael, a. 11-0 ..... M. Connors 0

Mr. H. M. Hartigan's South Pole, 6, 10-13 ..... M. Cantry 0

Mr. R. Gorey's Kilda's Pride, 6, 9-2 ..... J. Delany 0

(Winner trained by M. Dawson.)

Betting—5 to 4 Brandon's Bud, 3 to 1 Pearlman, 4 to 1 Charabanc, 5 to 1 each BRANDON'S BUD and Kilda's Pride, 20 to 1 Red Michael, 100 to 8 South Pole.

Charabanc set the pace to Kilda's Pride, Pearlman and Brandon's Bud and South Pole with Red Michael last until approaching the last hurdle, when Kilda's Pride went on in front, followed by South Pole, Brandon's Bud, Pearlman, Charabanc,

PROSPECTUS.

(The special permission of the Committee of the Stock Exchange to deal in, and an official quotation for, the Debenture Stock now offered for subscription will be applied for.)

This Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The List of Subscriptions will be Closed on or before 14th March, 1925.

THE

BENGAL AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACTS, 1862 TO 1890.

Stock and Share Capital Issued and Fully Paid Up:

	Since Acquired	Balance Not Yet Called.	Total.
Ordinary Stock	£3,000,000	—	£3,000,000
5% per cent. Preference Stock	£1,500,000	£348,573	£1,258,427
4 per cent. Second Preference Stock	£1,500,000	£182,975	£1,317,025
3 per cent. Debenture Stock	£400,000	£306,025	£93,975
	£6,400,000	£712,573	£5,687,427

ISSUE OF

£1,250,000 FIVE PER CENT. SPECIAL DEBENTURE STOCK.

Principal repayable at par on 1st November, 1960, the Company having the option to redeem the Stock in whole or in part at par on 1st November, 1945, or on any interest date thereafter, on giving six months' notice.

Now offered for subscription at 94½

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

£5 0 0 on Application.
£10 0 0 „ on Allotment.
£40 0 0 „ on 10th April, 1925.
£39 10 0 „ on 10th May, 1925.

Total £94 10 0

Provisional Scrip to Bearer, which will be issued after allotment in exchange for the Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts, may be surrendered when fully paid for registered Stock Certificates. The Stock will be transferable in amounts not involving a fraction of £1.

The first payment of interest will be made on the 1st November next for the period ending 30th September, 1925, calculated on the amounts payable on application and allotment from the dates of allotment to the said 30th September, and thereafter half-yearly on the 1st May and 1st November in each year for the previous six months ending 31st March and 30th September.

The instalments may be paid up in advance on or after allotment under discount of 3 per cent. per annum.

When payment is made in full between two instalment dates, discount will be calculated as from the instalment date next succeeding the date of such full payment.

DIRECTORS.

Sir HENRY P. BURT, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., Chairman.
Sir ERNEST A. S. BELL, C.I.E., Government Director.
LEONARD B. COHEN, Esq.
EDWARD CHRISTIAN, Esq.
EDWARD A. NEVILLE, Esq. (Managing Director).
Lt.-Col. T. GRAEY, M.C.
Sir GEORGE H. SUTHERLAND.
The Right Hon. LORD MESTON, K.C.S.I.

BANKERS.—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS and CO., 67 Lombard street, London, E.C.3.

BROKERS.—Messrs. Cazenove and Akroyds, 43 Threadneedle street, London, E.C.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. SLAUGHTER and MAY, 18 Austin Friars, E.C.2.

AUDITORS.—Messrs. COOPER BROS and CO., 6 George street, Mansion House, London, E.C.4.

Messrs. GERARD VAN DE LINDE and SON, 4 Rangoon street, Calcutta.

AGENT IN INDIA.—Lt.-Col. W. R. IZAT, D.S.O., R.E.

MANAGING DIRECTOR AND OFFICES.—E. A. NEVILLE, Esq., 527 Gresham House, Old Broad street, London, E.C.2.

PROSPECTUS.

1. The present issue of Special Stock is made with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council of India, and in accordance with the terms of the Secretary of State in Council of India and the Company of advances made on account of Capital works carried out under contract with the Secretary of State in Council of India dated the 15th May, 1919 (which contract is subject to certain modifications thereof which have been agreed upon), and for providing funds for future works to be carried out by the Company under the same contract. These works include an extension and development of the Company's own lines and also of the Tirhut Railway, a State Railway worked by the Company.

2. From time to time may be required further Issues of the Special Stock or of new Debenture Stock may with the consent of the Secretary of State be made for the purposes mentioned above with the present First Issue of Special Stock, but at such rates of Interest and with such dates for redemption and other provisions as may from time being be arranged, but so that no such further Issues shall be redeemable at dates prior to the dates fixed for redemption of the present Issue.

3. The Stock will be constituted and secured by, and will be held subject to the provisions of, a Trust Deed between the Company of the one part and Glyn, Mills and Co. Trustee for the Debenture Stockholders, of the other part. By it the payment of the Principal and Interest of the Stock will be secured by a floating charge upon the net earnings of the Company's Lines and of the Tirhut Railway while worked by the Company.

4. The Principal and Interest of the Stock, until liability for the same is taken over by the Secretary of State, will be further secured by a specific charge on all moneys becoming payable by the Secretary of State to the Company upon the termination by efflux of time or otherwise of any of the Company's Contracts with him, and a floating charge on all other the property of the Company, subject to the prior charge mentioned in paragraph 7 hereof. The Secretary of State has also agreed with the Company, first, that, in the event of the transfer to him of the Tirhut Railway, he will, out of the Revenues of that Railway from time to time, provide for and pay to the Company the sums required to meet all liabilities as from the date of transfer in respect of the interest of principal money on that part of the Stock of which the proceeds have been expended upon the Tirhut Railway; and, secondly, that, in the event of the transfer to him of any part of the system, he will, as from the date of such transfer out of the Revenues of India, from time to time pay to the Company the interest on the proportion of principal money payable in respect of the whole of the Stock. In the latter event, the Secretary of State is to enter into a Deed of Undertaking for such payment, and thereupon all further liability of the Company and its property in respect of the interest of the Stock or otherwise under the Trust Deed is to cease, that of the Secretary of State under the said undertaking being substituted for it.

5. The net earnings of the Railway system have been for the past three years as follows:—

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1922	69,99,961	98,36,580	1,68,36,541
1923	95,46,668	98,67,000	1,68,53,685
1924	72,72,711	1,04,96,764	1,77,69,475

or an average of Rs. 1,71,53,567, or, at the exchange of 1s. 3d. Rupees to the £ sterling equal to £1,143,544 per annum.

The Dividends cum Bonus on the Ordinary Stock for the same periods were 11 per cent., 11 per cent. and 11 per cent., respectively.

6. The gross mileage of the system is 2,034 miles, and in addition thereto 25 miles of Extensions of the Company's Lines are in course of construction.

7. At present the Stock to be issued is subject to a small prior charge of £95,975, being the balance of an issue of £400,000 of 3 per Cent. Debenture Stock, secured by a prior Debenture Trust Deed dated 21st February, 1895, made between the Company and the Trustees for the Debenture Stockholders and redeemable on 31st December, 1933.

8. The whole of the issue of £1,250,000 has been underwritten at a commission of 1 per cent. plus an overriding commission of ½ per cent. The Underwriting Contract is dated the 6th day of March, 1925, and made between the Company and Messrs. Cazenove and Akroyds.

9. Copies of the Underwriting Contract, and of the Contract dated 15th May, 1919, between the Secretary of State in Council of India and the Secretary of State and of a letter dated the 2nd day of March, 1925, from the Company to the Secretary of State, and his reply dated the 3rd day of March, 1925, agreeing to modifications of such letter, the Contract, such letter and Memorandum and the Trust Deed referred to in paragraph 7, and of Contracts and Orders to which the Secretary of State is a party, to which the Secretary of State in Council of India and the Company of advances made on account of Capital works carried out under contract with the Secretary of State in Council of India dated the 15th May, 1919 (which contract is subject to certain modifications thereof which have been agreed upon), and for providing funds for future works to be carried out by the Company under the same contract. These works include an extension and development of the Company's own lines and also of the Tirhut Railway, a State Railway worked by the Company.

10. The right of voting at Meetings of the Company conferred by the Ordinary Stock, the 5 per Cent. Preference Stock and the 4 per cent. Second Preference Stock of the Company respectively is that each Member has one vote for every £100 of either of such Stocks held by him.

11. A brokerage of 5s. per £100 will be paid on all Allotments made in respect of Applications bearing Bankers' or Brokers' Stamps.

12. Applications in multiples of £100 must be made in the accompanying form and forwarded, with the Company's Bankers, Glyn, Mills and Co., to the Company's Bankers, Glyn, Mills and Co., 67 Lombard street, London, E.C.3, or to Whitehall Branch, 2 Whitehall place, London, S.W.1, with the amount payable on application, on or before Wednesday, 11th March, 1925, or in addition, and if no allotment is made the money will be returned in full or where the amount of Stock allotted is less than that applied for, the available balance will be appropriated for, the available balance will be appropriated towards the payment due on allotment, and any excess returned.

13. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be charged on all overdue amounts, and failure to pay the balance due on allotment or any subsequent instalment will render all amounts previously paid liable to forfeiture.

14. Prospectuses and Forms of Application can be obtained at the Offices of the Company, 527 Gresham House, Old Broad street, London, E.C.2; Gresham House, Old Broad street, London, E.C.2; Glyn, Mills and Co., 67 Lombard street, London, E.C.3; Glyn, Mills and Co., 67 Lombard street, London, E.C.3, and Whitehall Branch, 2 Whitehall place, London, S.W.1, or of Messrs. Cazenove and Akroyds, 43 Threadneedle street, London, E.C.2.

Dated 5th March, 1925.

CONTINUED ON NEXT COLUMN.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES.

IRISH STOCK EXCHANGES.

The following is a return of the business done on the Dublin and Belfast Stock Exchanges last week in each department, except Consols and War Loans. The day on which the business was done is indicated by the initial letter in parenthesis, and dealings in odd lots are marked by an asterisk:—

DUBLIN.

National Land—94½ (M.), 95 (T.), 94½ (W.), 94½ (Th.), 94½ (F.).
Do. Debs.—94½ (M.), 94½ (Th.).
Compensation Stock—95 (F.).
Guar. Land—75½ (M.).
2½ p.c. Land, 1933—58½ (W.).
3 p.c. Land, 1939—64½ (F.).
Irish Steel—7/- (M.).
Bank of Ireland—295 (M.), 293½ (T.), *293½ (W.), *294c, *3/c (Th.), 293½, 93 (F.).
Hibernian Bank—7½ (M.), 8 (W.), 7½ (Th.), 8 (F.).
Munster and Leinster Bank—24½, 24 (M.), 24½ (T.), 24½, 24 (W.), 24½ (Th.), 24½ (F.).
National Bank—20½, ½ (M.), 20½ (T.), *20½ (W.), 21 (Th.), 21 (F.).
Provincial Bank—23¾ (T.), 23½ (W.), 24½ (Th.), 24½ (F.).
Royal Bank—15b, 16½ (Th.), 16½ (F.).
Do. Guar.—54 (T.).
Do. Pref.—72, 73 (M.), 72½ (W.), 72½ (F.).
Great Southern Ord.—30 (M.), 31, 30½, 1 (T.), 31½ (W.), 32½ (Th.), 32½, 33 (F.).
Do. Pref.—45 (M.), 45½ (W.), 46 (F.).
Do. Guar.—58 (T.), 58 (Th.).
Do. Debs.—65½, 6 (M.), *66 (T.), 66½ (W.), 66 (Th.), 66½, 6 (F.).

Alliance Gas—7½ (M.), 7¾ (T.), 7½ (W.), 7¾ (F.).
Alliance Gas Deb.—67½ (M.).
Arnott Ord.—82-b, 96-a (Th.).
Anglo-Persian Oil Ord.—70 (M.), 69/6, 70/- (T.).
Bolands Pref.—5½ (W.).
Bolands Deb.—5½ (W.).
Bleaymore—68/9 (M.), *69/6, 70/- (T.), 69/9, 70/- (W.), 69/9, 70/- (Th.).
Bradford Dyers—82/6, 6d. (M.), 80/- x.d. (Th.).
British-American Tobacco—113/9 (M.), 113/3 (T.), 115/-, *14/9 (W.), 114/6 x.d. (Th.).
Brunner Mond—41/10½, *1/6 (F.).
Brooke Thomas Pref.—15/6 (F.).
Burke Ord.—8½ (W.).
Burke Pref.—75/6 (Th.).
Callenders—56½ (M.), 56/3 (T.).
Coats—64/1½ (M.), 64/- (T.), 63/9 (W.), *64/- x.d. (Th.), 63/9 (F.).
Coats Pref.—91 (M.), 12 (Th.).
Castlebellingham Brewery Pref.—5 (T.).
Castlebellingham Brewery Deb.—*58½ (M.).
Clonmel Trust—40/- (Th.).
Cork Trum. Pref.—5 (F.).
Courtaulds—85/1½, 3d., 84, 7/- (M.), 86/-, 7/10½, 9d., 6d., 88/- (T.), 87/6, 4½d., 6d., 88/- (W.), 87/9, 7½d. (Th.), 89/6, 3d., 4½d., 3d., 6d., 9d. (F.).
Dublin Trum. Pref.—19½ (M.), 19/4½ (T.), 19/1½ (W.), 19/- (Th.), 19/1½ (F.).
Dunlops—11½, 11/3, 11½ (M.), *11½ (T.), 11½, 11/3 (W.), 11/7½, 11½ (Th.), 11/9, 11/10½ (F.).
Dublin Distillers—6½ (M.), 6¼ (W.), 6½ (Th.).
Dublin Trum. Pref.—*9½ (M.).
Dublin Trum. A Deb.—69 (F.).
Dublin Trum. B Deb.—69 (M.).
Distillers Ord.—87/9 (T.), 88/- (W.), 87/6 (Th.), 87/9 (F.).
Distillers Pref.—*88/6 (M.).
Dublin Distillers Deb.—65b, 65a (F.).
Dublin and Wicklow Manure Ord.—7/6b (T.).
Dublin and Wicklow Manure Pref.—2/6 (T.).
Fine Spinners—60/- (T.), 59/9 (W.), 59/6, 60/- (Th.), 61/6, 2/3, 6d. (F.).
Fine Spinners Pref. Ord.—*18/3 (Th.).
Findlater Pref.—11/1½ (M.).
Goulding Ord.—51/- (M.), 51/- (T.), 51/3 (W.), 51/3, 4/- (Th.), 51/3 (F.).
Goulding Pref.—57/- (M.).
Goulding Deb.—70/- (M.).
Guinness—*94/3, 4/- (M.), 95½, 6c, 4 (T.), 95½ (W.), *95½, 3, 4 (Th.), 95½, 4 (F.).
Gutsons Pref.—12½ (M.), 12 (T.), *11½ (Th.), 11½, 12 (F.).
Holton Pref.—*72½ (F.).
Hibernian Pref.—*4/- (T.).
Irish Assurance—50/- (M.), *19/6 (Th.).
Irish Times "A" 5½ p.c. Pref.—*12/6 (W.).
Irish Times "B" 5½ p.c. Pref.—16/9 (F.).
Imperial Tobacco of Canada—23/3 (M.), 23/4½ (T.), 23/6 (Th.).
Imperial Tobacco—22/9, 10½d., 3/10½ (M.), 23/-, 4/10½ (T.), 23/3, 4/6, 5/-, 5/3 (W.), 23/3 (Th.), 23/9 (F.).
Kapp and Peterson Ord.—*22/-, (T.).
Lever 7 p.c. Pref.—21/6 (T.), *21/6 (W.), *21/6, 1/9 (F.).
Lever 8 p.c. Pref.—21/6 (M.), 21/6 (T.), 21/4½ (W.), 21/6 (F.).
Moore (Hugh) Pref.—42/6 (Th.).
McKenzie (Thos.)—14/3 (T.).
Marconi—3/3, 3/4 (M.), *3/3 (x rts.) (W.), 3/3- (Th.), 3/3/6, 3d., 6d. (F.).
Marconi, Canada—*5/9 (M.), *5/7½ (T.), 6/-, 5/10½ (W.), 5/10½ (Th.), 5/10 (F.).
Marconi "A" Letters—5/3, 5/3½ (M.), 5/4½ (T.), 5/4½, 3d., 4½d., 3d., 1½d. (T.), 5/3, 5/- (W.), 5/3 (Th.), 5/1½, 3d., 4½d., 3d., 6d., 5d. (F.).
Maxton Eagle Ord.—18/- (W.), 18/6 (Th.).
Pearl Pref.—17/6 (M.), 17/- (T.), 17/- (W.), 17/6 (F.).
Parent Trust Ord.—*20/- (F.).
Parent Trust Def.—40/6 (T.), 40/6b (W.), 40/6a, 41/-a (Th.).
Parent Trust Pref.—15/- (F.).
Radio Corp.—*18d. (M.), 13 (F.).
Radio Corp. Pref.—10½ (M.), 10½ (T.), 10½ (F.).

Transfer Books Closed (changed March 5, 1925).	5%.
30 days (fine)	4½%
4 months	4½%
6 months	4½%
12 months	4½%
Loans to bankers day-to-day	
for a week	
Deposits, Discounts: Banks at call	
Discount houses, at call	
at notice	

Trade.....7½ 5% 5½ 5% 5½ 5% 5

SALES BY HAZLEY & COMPANY.

THURSDAY NEXT, 12TH MARCH, AT 1.30. O'CLOCK.
VALUABLE WELL-SECURED RENTS,
7 BACHELOR'S WALK, 7 and 8 NORTH LOTTS, 8 BACHELOR'S WALK and 9 NORTH LOTTS; 2 TO 16 LANGRISHE PLACE, and Nos. 129 to 131 SUMMERHILL, ALL IN THE CITY OF DUBLIN

MESSRS. HAZLEY and CO. will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, in four lots, at the ESTATE SALEROOMS of Messrs. DOCKRELL'S, LIMITED, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET, on THURSDAY NEXT, 12th instant, the following valuable RENTS, viz.—
Lot 1.—£62 1/10 (adjusted), annual rent issuing out of 7 Bachelor's Walk, and 7 and 8 North Lotts. Gale days, 1st April and 1st October.
Lot 2.—£71 10/5 (adjusted), annual rent issuing out of 8 Bachelor's Walk and 9 North Lotts. Gale days, 1st April and 1st October.
Lot 3.—£35 6/- (adjusted), annual rent issuing out of Nos. 1 to 18 (both inclusive), Langrishe Place. Gale days, 25th March and 29th September.
Lot 4.—£3 19/7 (adjusted), annual rent issuing out of Nos. 129, 130 and 131 Summerhill, City of Dublin.
For further particulars and Conditions of Sale (now ready) apply to
HARFORD KELLY, Esq., Solicitor, 4 Dame street, Dublin; or
HAZLEY & COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS,
MAIN STREET, BLACKROCK.

TUESDAY, 24TH MARCH (INSTANT), AT 1.30. O'CLOCK,
No. 14 IDRONE TERRACE, BLACKROCK.
ATTRACTIVE MARINE RESIDENCE
LEASE 450 YEARS. HEAD RENT £10. CLEAR POSSESSION.

MESSRS. HAZLEY and CO. will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their ESTATE SALE-ROOMS, MAIN STREET, BLACKROCK, this choicely situated Residence, facing the sea, and close to train, tram and churches, containing 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, hot and cold bath, kitchen; garden in front and rear, greenhouse, etc., purchaser getting clear possession. For further particulars and orders to inspect apply to
Messrs. MOLLOY, FAYLE and CO., Solicitors, 18 Eustace street, Dublin; or
HAZLEY & COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS,
MAIN STREET, BLACKROCK.

JAMES H. NORTH & CO.'S SALES.

SALE TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), AT 2 P.M.,
At 110 GRAFTON STREET,
ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENT. WELL-SECURED RENT.
£311 19s. 10d. PER ANNUM PROFIT RENT, arising out of the extensive and valuable Premises, 10 AND 10a TALBOT STREET. Held for long terms, subject to £88 0s. 2d. per annum, and sub-leased for long term at the low rent of £400 per annum, leaving for Sale a clear rent of £311 19s. 10d. per annum. The Property consists of the extensive Printing Works of Messrs. Monson, Robinson and Co. and includes the fine Shop and House adjoining same. The frontage to Talbot street is one of the best in the City, and the Rent for Sale is fully secured.
W. G. ARMSTRONG, Solicitor, 67 Dame street.
JAMES H. NORTH & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
110 GRAFTON STREET.

SALE THIS DAY.
JAMES HILL & SON, M.I.A.A., 9, 10 BACHELOR'S WALK.
HIGH-CLASS AUCTION OF
SUPERIOR MODERN FURNITURE,
CARPETS, AND EFFECTS,

Comprising:—DRAWINGROOM, DININGROOM, BEDROOM, and HALL FURNITURE, in VARIETY; ROOM, STAIR and LANDING CARPETS, HEARTH RUGS, LINOLEUMS; OVERMANTELS; and a LARGE COLLECTION of CLEAN KITCHEN FURNITURE, DRESSERS, MANGLES, PRESSES, TABLES, CHAIRS, CHINA, GLASS, PLATED WARE, LADIES', GENT.'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.
THIS DAY (MONDAY), at 1 o'clock sharp—INTEREST IN LEASE and POSSESSION, 68 JERVIS STREET, SELLING.
Sale commences 1 p.m. Purchasers pay 5 per cent. fees.
JAMES HILL & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND HOUSE AGENTS, 9 & 10 Bachelor's Walk.

ON VIEW THIS DAY,
AT 10 GALTRIM ROAD, BRAY.
THE SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
UPRIGHT PIANO, MIRRORS, PICTURES, VALUABLE BURMESE CARVINGS, INDIAN ORNAMENTS, AS ALREADY FULLY ADVERTISED.
VIEW 12 TILL 4 O'CLOCK. SALE TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), AT 12 O'CLOCK.
P. J. BYRNE & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, BRAY.

FURNITURE AUCTION TO-MORROW AT 1 O'CLOCK.

127 LEINSTER ROAD, RATHMINES.

Comprising:—Superior Chippendale Drawingroom Cabinet, 9-Piece Suite in Saddlebags, Oval Tables, Coal Cabinets, Rocking Chairs, Fenders, Brasses, Curtains, Poles, Carpets, Glass-back Sideboard, Pictures, China, Glass, Dining Tables, two leaves; Ornamental Glasses, Side Tables, Dining-room Chairs, Hall Tables, Chairs and Hall Stand, 8-Piece Dining-room Suite, Bedroom Suites, Mahogany and Stained Wood, Chests of Drawers, Dunbeam Tables, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Single and Double Beds, Wire and Hair Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, Kitchen Tables, Chairs, Presses, Pots, Pans, Saucepans and numerous Miscellaneous Effects. GOODS ON VIEW TO-DAY.
JOHN H. COX, F.A.I. AUCTIONEER, 29 BACHELOR'S WALK.

CARPET AUCTION, TUESDAY, 24TH MARCH,
AT COX'S AUCTION ROOMS, 29 BACHELOR'S WALK.

Comprising over 200 lots of genuine Turkey, Anatolian, Indian, Malabar, Calcutta, Elions and Mirzapore Carpets; Anglo-Turkey, Super-Willton, Seamless Axminster and Brussels Squares of beautiful designs, and sizes from 6ft. x 6ft. to about 18ft. x 15ft.; also a large variety of Rugs, Billiard Table Surrounds, Hall and Corridor Rugs, All-Wool Reversible Bedroom and Mohair Rugs, and several Rolls of 8oz. Axminster and Wilton Stair Carpeting, from 18in. to 36in. wide, sold in lengths as required. Goods on View all day Monday. Catalogues free on application. Commissions executed.
JOHN H. COX, F.A.I., AUCTIONEER & VALUER.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT SALEROOMS, 16 PARNELL (RUTLAND) SQUARE, DUBLIN,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, AT 1 O'CLOCK P.M.,
CONSISTING OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND ALSO THE STOCK OF GROCERY CONCERNS, REMOVED FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.
Comprising:—Almost New Piano, by Brinsmead, in splendid tone and condition; Piano by Crane, in perfect order; Walnut Bedroom Suite, Mahogany and other Chests Drawers, B. and O. China Cabinet, 2 Mahogany do., do. Dressing Table and Washstand, Walnut Sideboard, Mahogany Dumb Waiter (Dublin made), Walnut Sideboard, Gilt and other Overmantels, Whatnotts, Bamboo Hall Stand, Easy and other Chairs, do. Tables, G.F. Clock (Smith and Gamble, Dublin), Wool Clock; Carpets, Pictures, etc.; large Rocking Horse, do. China Cabinet, Mahogany and Oak Sideboards, Rosewood Chiffonier, a first-class Remington Typewriter (No. 10), Marble Butter Slab, several Butter and other Scales; a large quantity of Jellies, Vinegar, &c. Custard Powder, Cocoa, Semolina, Spices, Essences, Blue, Egg Powders, Paper Bags, Lapping Paper, etc., etc.
Sale at 1 o'clock p.m. sharp. Fees, 5 per cent. On View To-morrow (Tuesday).
WALSH, BECKETT & CO., M.I.A.A.,
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS,
16 PARNELL (RUTLAND) SQUARE, DUBLIN.

SALE OF BOOKS.
ON VIEW TO-DAY
BENNETT and SON, LIMITED, desire to announce that they will SELL BY AUCTION, at the LIBRARIES, 6 UPPER ORMOND QUAY, on NEXT WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
A COLLECTION OF IMPORTANT BOOKS,
Selected from the Libraries of Mrs. Rutledge, of Hollymount, Co. Mayo; Lord Kilmaine, the late Rev. T. T. Grey, F.T.C.D., and others.
A Catalogue has been prepared of the above, the greater part of which includes SCARCE AND INTERESTING WORKS RELATING TO IRELAND.
The Sale will commence at noon each day. Buyers to pay 5 per cent. fees.
BENNETT & SON, LIMITED, M.I.A.A.,
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS,
6 UPPER ORMOND QUAY, DUBLIN.

SALE TO-DAY AND FOLLOWING DAYS
(IN CONTINUATION).
RE MESSRS. MOORE & STOKER, JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
24 GRAFTON STREET (RETIRING FROM BUSINESS).
THE SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE HEREIN WILL BE RESUMED (ON THE PREMISES), TO-DAY, at 11.30 a.m., AND WILL CONTINUE DAILY UNTIL SAME IS CLEARED.
DIAMONDS—Catalogues for the Sale of these Stones are in course of preparation, and date of Sale will be duly announced.
CORRIGAN & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
4 GRAFTON STREET.

SALE THIS DAY (MONDAY), AT ONE O'CLOCK.
FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c., &c.,
IN THE DIVISIONAL AUCTION ROOMS, 8 MERCHANT'S QUAY, HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE SALE of FURNITURE and EFFECTS (removed to Auction Rooms for convenience of Sale from Suburban Residences), comprising: Full Compass Cottage Piano, in walnut, by Challenger; ditto, in rosewood, by Broadwood; Ash Bedroom Suite, with Chest of Drawers to match (wardrobe with sliding shelves and drawers); Oak Roll-top Desk; Mahogany Dining and Occasional Tables, Carved Oak and Mahogany Hall Stands, Walnut Enclosed Sideboard, with mirror back; Mahogany Pedestal Sideboard, with lofty mirror back; Pair Half-Circle Whatnots, with mirror backs; Set of 12 Mahogany-framed Dining-room Chairs, in leather; Study and Divan Chairs, China Cabinet, Walnut and Gilt Overmantels, Pair 5-Light Branches (adapted for electric light), Carpets, Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Hair Mattresses, Kitchen Furniture, Pictures, etc., etc.
Terms—Cash and 5 per cent. Auction Fees. NOTE—The above property will be on View This Day (MONDAY), from 10 to hour of Sale, 1 o'clock sharp.
THOMAS GARLAND, AUCTIONEER AND VALUER, 8 MERCHANT'S QUAY.

DOCKRELL LIMITED.
FURNITURE AUCTION,
LUCERNE, 54 MERRION ROAD
(OPPOSITE THE R.D.S. GROUNDS).
ON VIEW TO-DAY (MONDAY), 10 to 5 o'clock.
Collard and Collard Piano, in Rosewood Case; Chesterfield, in Brocade, with double drop-ends; Armchairs, in Tapestry and in Velvet; Walnut Drawingroom Cabinet, Mahogany Enclosed Sideboard, with mirror back; Mahogany Pedestal Writing Desk, 2 Mahogany Dining Tables, with screw expanding frames; Mahogany Enclosed Bookcase, with press under; 6 Mahogany Frame Dining Chairs, in Morocco; Mahogany Frame Settee, Walnut Framed Overmantels, Oak Sideboard, enclosed; 6 Bentwood Chairs, Mahogany Frame Armchair, Occasional Chairs, Occasional Tables, Axminster and Brussels Carpets, Plated Goods, Table Glass and China, Electric Fittings, Engravings, Walnut and Satin Walnut Bedroom Suites, Pine Wardrobe, Mahogany Chest of Drawers, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, and Hair and Spring Mattresses, Bedding, some House Linen, Walnut Hall Stand, Mahogany Hall Table, Maid's room Furniture, Kitchen Furniture and Utensils, Valour Perfection Stove (5 burners and double oven), Mangle, Greenhouse, 7ft. x 5ft.; Garden Tools, Lawn Mower, etc.
A charge of 1/- will be made for admission on the day of Sale.
DOCKRELL LIMITED, M.I.A.A.
Auctioneers and Valuers,
SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET, DUBLIN.

28 UPPER MOUNT STREET,
DUBLIN.

GARLAND and CO., have been instructed by the Owner, to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their SALEROOMS, 57 DAME STREET, DUBLIN, on TUESDAY, 24th day of MARCH, 1925, at One o'clock, the Interest in the above premises, which are held under lease dated 5th day of March, 1907, for 128 years, subject to the yearly rent of £12 15/-.
THIS VALUABLE PROPERTY IS LET OUT IN FLATS, AND EACH FLAT IS SELF-CONTAINED, and yields a gross rental of £405, and a nett profit rental, after paying rent, rates and taxes, of £308 15/-.
Possession can be given of 2 Flats if so required. Further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply
JAMES FAGAN, Esq., Solicitor, 68 Rutland square, Dublin.
GARLAND & CO.,
Auctioneers and House Agents,
57 DAME STREET.

SALE OF BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE, WITH FARM ATTACHED,
BALLYGLASS HOUSE,
MULLINGAR,
CO. WESTMEATH,
In the centre of the Westmeath Hunting District, less than 1 mile from Mullingar Town,
WILL BE SOLD

BY instructions from William F. Holmes, Esq., of GREVILLE ARMS HOTEL, MULLINGAR, on THURSDAY, 19th day of MARCH, 1925, at One o'clock.
The very up-to-date gentleman's Residence, containing 13 apartments, bath, lavatory, etc., hot and cold water, with neat and compact out-offices attached; accommodation for 5 horses, cows, foal; garage, etc.; all in perfect repair not requiring any outlay. Approached from main road by ornamental gate entrance through a well-laid-out lawn, gravel walks tennis court, etc.; useful and well-kept walled-in garden, very up to date, with 34 acres (Statute measure), or thereabouts, first-rate lands attached, divided in nice-sized fields; all held in Fee-simple, subject to an annuity, payable to Irish Land Commission, of £53 10/8. Poor Law Valuation, £45. Double and wicket gate entrance to yard off main road, with lodge opposite. There is an almost new Hay Barn in yard. There is a small Board of Works charge on the farm, which expires in about 7 years. This Sale offers a rare opportunity to persons desirous of securing a real up-to-date and well-kept Residence and Farm, admirably situated beside Mullingar Town, in the centre of a very sporting district. Immediate possession. Further particulars from
E. E. MASON, Esq., Solicitor, Mullingar, or from
DAN LEAVEY,
Auctioneer, SOHO HOUSE,
MULTYFARNHAM and MULLINGAR.

HOUSES AND LANDS.
BATTERSBY & CO.
ESTABLISHED 1815. 'PHONES 48 and 49.

SYDNEY PARADE.—Possession—On 1 Acre—To be Sold on reduced terms, a very attractive Residence, possessing every convenience, with good accommodation; large garden and room for garage.—Battersby, Dublin.
DUNDRUM.—Possession—A substantial House, on tram line, close to rail; all in first-class order; 9 apartments, bath; suit boarding house.—Battersby, Dublin.
PEMBROKE.—Possession—Two modern, non-basement Houses, in choice residential district, soundly built; every convenience; garage.—Battersby, Dublin.
SANDYMOUNT.—Possession—On 1¾ Acres—A Picturesque old-fashioned, ivy-clad Residence, with every modern convenience, 8 reception, 6 bedrooms; convenient to rail and tram.—Battersby, Dublin.
NORTH SIDE.—Sale, as Going Concern, Fine old Dublin mansion house, with 18 apartments; coach house and stabling; principal rooms have beautiful marble mantelpieces.—Battersby, Dublin.
If interested in any of above, call, 'phone or write to
BATTERSBY & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
39 WESTMORELAND STREET.

COUNTY OF CAVAN.
LETTING OF HANDSOME BUNGALOW,
AT RAHEIRED, OLDCASTLE.

WE have been instructed by Samuel H. Coote, Esq., To LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, for a term to be named, the Bungalow, RAHEIRED, together with Out-offices, situate midway between Oldcastle and the famous fishing lake of Lough Sheelin, and containing drawingroom, diningroom, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, and scullery.
For terms and further particulars apply to
S. J. MURDOCK & SON,
AUCTIONEERS, OLDCASTLE.

SHOP FOR SALE in CLONTARF, DUBLIN, clear possession, including a Residence with six rooms, fitted c. water, electric lighting, in perfect order. Apply
FRANKS and OULTON, Solicitors, 23 Lower Fitzwilliam street, Dublin.

McBirney & Co.

ANNOUNCE THE COMPLETION OF THEIR
SPRING ARRANGEMENTS

Their Buyers have all returned from the various **Fashion Markets**, and their purchases are on show during the week. A charming exhibit of the Newest Models and most original designs in Costumes, Frocks, Coats, Millinery, Blouses, &c., is presented at **prices** that must impress intending purchasers.

Some items of Millinery, Lingerie, and Silks given below

Pretty Costume Hat, as sketch below, good headfitting. Colours: Black and Havana. Price **12/6**

Useful Felt Hat, as sketch, in all sizes. Colours: Black, Brown and Taupe. Price **6/11**

Becoming Model Hat in Georgette, trimmed ribbon, copied in any colour **35/-**

We are showing exclusive yet inexpensive Millinery Hats in our Showroom, also Matrons' Hats in Black and Colours. Children's and Maids' Hats in all sizes.

New Arrivals of
Dainty Lingerie
At Keenest Prices.

Pretty **CAMI-KNICKERS**, as sketch, in Silk Stockinette. Price **8/11**

Also same style in Crepe-de-Chine and Jap. Silk **CAMISOLE**, as sketch, in all soft shades of Silk Stockinette, Crepe-de-Chine and Schappe. Prices 10/6, 4/11 to **2/11**

Special Show this week of **NEW "FEATHER-WEIGHT REDUCO CORSETS,"** also our **NEW "RUBBER REDUCING CORSET,"** THE **"STYLASTIC CORSETS,"** and the **"ALL-ELASTIC"** and **"RUBBER BRASSIERES."**

First Delivery of New Silks at Special Prices

SILK STOCKINETTE — Our standard quality, 40 inches wide in Ivory, Pink, Sky, Champ., Amethyst, Yellow, Cinnamon, Saxe, Rose, Grey, Almond, Brick, Navy, and Black. For Jumpers and Underwear. Very special value. Per yard **3/6**

PONGEE SHANTUNG—A soft serviceable Fabric, will wash and wear, in Natural shade only. 34 inches wide. Attractive price. Per yard ... **1/11½**

NEW OTTOMAN SILK CORD—39 inches wide. Rich quality Black. Now so much used in ladies' coats. Per yard **12/11**

PRINTED SCHAPPE CREPE-DE-CHINE—Heavy quality, beautiful colouring. Double width. Per yard **7/6**

CREPE GEORGETTE—A dull Crepe Fabric of a heavy all silk quality. Available in all the fascinating shades of this season; also in Ivory and Black. 40 inches wide. Per yard **5/11**

SPUN CREPE-DE-CHINE—Best quality, all pure silk. The remarkably heavy weight and fine finish of this Crepe render it suitable for good wearing Frocks, Jumpers or Underwear. In full range of delightful colours, including Ivory, Pink, Sky, Champ., Apricot, Mauve, Jade, Rose, Eau-de-Nil, Yellow, Electric, Cinnamon, Red, Sand, Saxe, Black, etc. Double width. Per yard **4/6**

CREPE MAROCAIN—Heavy quality, with a wavy rib, which gives a charming effect for Gowns, etc. Colours: Cinnamon, Sand, Saxe, Grey, Navy, Ivory, and Black. 38/40 inches wide. Per yard **8/11**

NEW PRINTED STOCKINETTE—Heavy quality so much used for Jumpers, etc. Per yard **6/11**

NATURAL JAP. SILK—Heavy weight, a rich quality and a fine firm texture, suitable for Blouses, Lingerie, or Confirmation Frocks. 36 inches wide. Much under regular price. Per yard **3/11**

McBIRNEY & Co., Ltd., ASTON'S QUAY, DUBLIN

Special March Offer

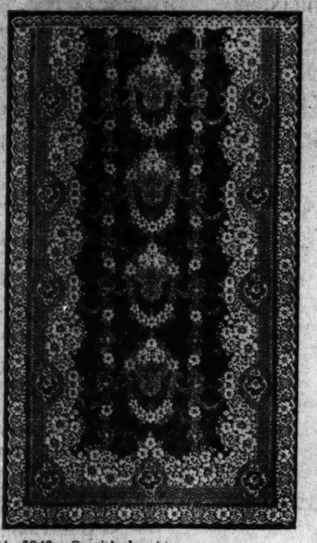
A wonderful variety of Curtains are offered during this special offer, all at very tempting prices, and all of them are smart and of good quality.

No. 850. A charming basket design with ribbon entwined, very effective. 50" wide x 3 yards ..... **10/6** a pair
50" " 3½ " ..... **12/6** "

ALL Orders are sent Carriage Paid.

No. 230. An attractive curtain in Ivory. Distinguished and smart. 48" wide x 3 yards long ..... **7/11** a pair

A lovely Coloured Booklet Free on Request

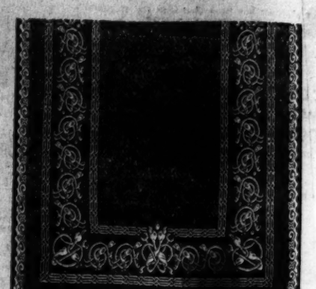


No. 5942. Special advertising line. 1,000 pairs only. 60" wide x 3½ yards long **9/11** a pair NET

No. 5934. An inexpensive net, with lovely bird design. Good strong quality. 48" wide per yard **1/6½**

SEE OUR WINDOWS

WALPOLES
WALPOLE BROTHERS LIMITED
SUFFOLK STREET, DUBLIN



No. 6102. A beautiful Celtic design, specially made for WALPOLES, the design having been taken from the Book of Kells. 60" wide x 3 yds. long **19/6** a pair
60" " x 3½ " **25/6** "
60" " x 4 " **29/6** "

No. 523. An extra wide handsome basket curtain. A good all-over pattern. Very effective. 60" x 3½ yards long **12/6** a pair
60" x 4 yards long **15/6** "
In Ivory only

Write now for Booklet full of Bargains sent free on Request

Spring at Slyne's

"DORA"
Coat frock in navy repp with pleated front panels.

"AILESBURY"
Two-piece costume in Oatmeal and Brick Kasha.

Slyne & Co. Ltd.
71 Grafton Street, Dublin.

HOUSES AND LANDS CONTINUED.

PHIBSBOROUGH—Modern House, 6 apartments; possession; price £650. Keys MacArthur's.

PROFITABLE Investment, 9 Pembroke street, South Lotts road, Ringsend; rent Cottage, 4 apartments; let at 9/- per week; ground rent £3 18/6; lease, about 200 years. MacArthur's Auction, Friday, March 7 D

RATHGAR—£1,400, rent free, non basement; 4 bedrooms, hot bath; possession; beside tram 2 south aspect.—Arthur Jones, Son, Gerrymore, 4 C D

SOUTH 71 p.c. Investment—Valuable Property, in good repair, comprising 20, 21 Cranthum street and 16 Aungier street, let to tenants at low rents; gross rental income £167 13s. p.a.; total ground rent £29 10/-; reversion 4 new corner residences in course of repairs. For further particulars apply 1507, this office. 5 B

SALE, three Houses, £600, Cruzilla road; lease for ever.—G 1833, this office. 6 C

SALE—Long list choice Houses, possession, Ailtnor, Delford, Sandymount, Glenageary, Kingston, Monkstown, Blackrock, Booterstown, Merrion, sandymount, Ballsbridge, Rathmines; Shops.—Boag, Agent, 24 Main street, Blackrock. 6 A

TO be Sold, with immediate possession to purchaser, 19 Upper Rathmines; private Dwellinghouse, in desirable position, with all modern conveniences; £46 19/6 per annum; electric tram passes; gardens front and rear; 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, 1 sittingroom; rooms (hot & cold) water). Seen any day from 1 o'clock to 4 p.m.; price £900 or best offer. 4 A

VACANT Possession—41 Cabra road, Phibsborough, detached Residence, 7 apartments, bath; ground rent £6; lease for ever. MacArthur's Auction, Friday, 20th March. 7 D

VACANT Possession—27 Upper Buckingham street, 6 apartments; ground rent £2 10/-; lease 1019 years. MacArthur's Auction, Friday, 20th March 7 D

19 IONA Drive, Glenevin—Modern semi detached seven roomed; electricity, gas; good garden, conservatory, splendid garage, with electric light and power; a real snap. Only

£1,800—MONKSTOWN, non-basement; 4 bedrooms, hot bath; perfect repair; possession Lady-day.—Arthur Jones, Son, Gerrymore. 5 B

HOUSES WANTED CONTINUED.

FURNISHED or Unfurnished modern House Wanted to Rent, any of the following districts: Terenure, Rathgar, Donnybrook, Dartry, or Ballsbridge.—G 1852, this office. 5 B

WANTED to Rent, in good residential district, city or suburbs, moderate sized House, furnished or unfurnished. Address "Z 2316, House," this office. 4 A

WANTED for two months by two ladies, small House or Flat—314, Irish Times Branch Office, Bayard street. 8 D

WANTED, small Unfurnished House, city or suburbs; £50 or nearly; best references.—G 1851, this office. 6 C

WANTED, to Rent, Unfurnished House; city or suburbs.—G 1734, this office. 4 B

WANTED to Purchase, 2 stores, non-basement House preferred, from owner, with moderate premises; £800 to £900.—G 1865, this office. 6 C

WANTED, House, Ffrawliam street district, or Salt Hill; £60 to £70.—G 1879, this office. 6 A

WANTED, for month of August, Furnished House, central Dublin; 4 bedrooms, 2 sittingrooms; telephone; particulars. Address "Z 2453, House," this office. 4 A

WANTED, to Buy House, city or suburbs; vacant possession before 2nd April; about 4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms; price about £1,000. Apply 1481, this office. 4 D

APARTMENTS TO LET.

DUBLIN AND DISTRICT.

APARTMENTS Asser—Lists to application; Flats, Houses, Furnished, Unfurnished. Apartments, Whats, 25 Nassau street. 7 D

A 34 North Frederick street (Rutland square)—Full board and residence; Furnished Apartments. 7 D

A 15 Beechwood road, Ranelagh—Small Furnished Flat (all out of two); terms moderate; electric light, bath. 5 D

A 20 Earlsfort terrace—Beautifully Furnished Room (central); moderate. 6 C

A 7 Belgrave square, Monkstown—Bed and Sitting-room; 2 gns. 5 B

A 55 Upper Leeson street—Well Furnished Room; terms moderate. 6 A

APARTMENTS Furnished, Phoenix Park road—Bedroom and Sittingroom, cooker; 23/6.—G 1853, this office. 6 C

A 117 Upper Leeson street—Comfortable Apartments; moderate. 6 A

A 7 Belgrave square—To Let, excellent Drawingroom and Bedroom, with use of bath; 2 gns. 5 B

A LARGE Furnished Bedroom and Kitchenette, gas cooker, etc.; suit married couple or two ladies; 21/-. 7 D

A Private Nursing Home, central district, moderate terms, Sunday rest. Apply 1844, this office. 6 A

A 40 Harrington street—Furnished, double bedded Room, use of sittingroom; suit two or three ladies. 6 A

ACCOMMODATION, 4 St. Alphonsus road, Drumcondra—Rooms; Board optional; visitors or pensioners. 6 A

A 23 Rildare street—Visitors or permanent; opposite Kildare street Club. 6 A

APARTMENTS TO LET (CONTINUED).

A FLAT, Furnished and Unfurnished; every convenience; moderate.—Agency, 24 Main street, Blackrock. 6 C

BEDROOM, use Sittingroom; ladies dining out; 12/- each; Pembroke.—H 22, this office. 4 A

CLONTARF—Two Bedrooms, Sittingroom, furnished, Bathroom, cooker.—17 Victoria Villas, 1d. tram. 7 D

Malahide road. 4 A

DUNDRUM—To Let, couple comfortably Furnished Bedroom, Sittingroom; full use of partial board; near station.—G 1881, this office. 6 C

DRAWINGROOM Floor, large, Furnished or Unfurnished; Upper Leeson street; electric light, telephone; moderate; suit professionals.—H 43, this office. 6 C

FITZWILLIAM square—Furnished Self Contained Flat to Let; 2 bedrooms, 1 sittingroom; rent, £10 month.—G 1737, this office. 4 A

FITZWILLIAM square—Bed and Sittingroom to Let, Furnished, with or without attendance; electric light, hot and cold bath, good cooking.—G 1718, this office. 6 C

FURNISHED Flat to Let, every convenience.—1 Dolphin terrace, South Circular road. 4 A

FURNISHED Front Sittingroom and Bedroom, in best part of Merrion road, Ballsbridge.—G 1963, this office. 6 C

FURNISHED Flat to Let.—R O 1697, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines. 8 D

FURNISHED Apartments or Half House to Let, Inexpensive.—40 Kenilworth Park. 6 A

FLAT to Let, front bedroom, kitchen, gas cooker, electric light, bath, furnished; 30/- weekly, south side.—H 7, this office. 7 D

HALL Flat, one or two well Furnished Rooms, non-resident; suit professional gentleman; electric light, telephone.—G 1875, this office. 6 C

HALL Door Flat in Upper Fitzwilliam street; suit doctor or professional man.—G 1893, this office. 6 C

HALF House or Apartments, Furnished; 1d. tram from Pillar; h. and c. bath, a light, good garden; seen by appointment.—G 1882, this office. 6 A

KENILWORTH road—Unfurnished, one or two Bedrooms, Sittingroom, kitchenette, with gas cooker; separate entrance; sink, larder, pantry, separate coalhouse; reference. R O 1679, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines. 4 A

LOWER Mount street—Unfurnished Flats to Let; bath, gas.—G 1831, this office. 4 A

LARGE Rooms to suit 2 or 3 gents or ladies; Lord Stephen's Green; every modern convenience.—G 1880, this office. 6 C

LARGE Front Combined Room, nice private house; suit lady.—R O 1691, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines. 5 A

PROTESTANT Gentleman can have comfortable Bedroom, use Sittingroom; every convenience, including fire; partial board; references required and exchanged.—G 1969, this office. 6 C

RESIDENTIAL self contained Unfurnished Flat to Let; three bedrooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, bathroom, hot water, electric light, gas cooker, telephone, and service if required.—G 1743, this office. 6 C

RESPECTABLE Widow wishes Nurse Child or Invalid, advertiser's home. Address "Z 2276, Nurse," this office. 4 A

TO Let, beautifully Furnished Drawingroom, Flat or Merrion square.—H 4, this office. 7 D

TWO Gentlemen, dining out, can have large Bedroom, use of sittingroom; partial board, attendance; 50/- each; Pembroke road.—H 25, this office. 6 C

TWO Rooms, furnished or partly furnished, kitchen, use electric light, 25/- weekly.—3 Woodstock Gardens, Ranelagh. 8 D

TWO large Girls' can have comfortable Room; full or partial board; moderate.—5 Mountpleasant Parade, off Ranelagh road. 6 C

TO Let, Furnished, suit two; lovely position; excellent locality.—R O 1696, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines. 5 B

TWO Comfortably-furnished Rooms, private Situation; full board.—9 Winton road, Lesson Park. 6 A

TO Let, Fitzwilliam square—Attractive Rooms; good catering; moderate terms. 7 D

19 OAKLEY road, Ranelagh—Furnished Flat, with bath; 2 bedrooms, gas cooker. 6 C

53 LENNOX street—Nicely Furnished Bedroom; full use of house, first floor; terms moderate. Seen from 12 to 3, or after 6. 5 B

APARTMENTS WANTED

SMALL, well contained, Unfurnished or Furnished Flat, with bathroom; convenient to city; rent £60 to £70.—G 1753, this office. 6 C

WIDOW Wants Unfurnished Room; 7/- to 8/- weekly; good cooking.—G 1953, this office. 6 C

WANTED, Furnished, self contained Flat; South side; moderate; Protestant; state particulars and terms.—G 1949, this office. 6 C

WANTED, for young invalid lady (slightly mental), Home in nurse's private house. Full particulars and references (doctors') preferred.—H 38, this office. 8 D

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY.

HOUSES TO LET AND WANTED.

BLACKROCK—Advertisements for "Irish Times" received at 61 Main street up to 3.30 p.m. for following day's Paper.

COTTAGE to Let, Furnished; 3 apartments. Apply Miss Donohoe, Bray. 6 A

DALKEY—Furnished House for May and June; 3 sittingrooms, 4 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, cooker. Address "Z 2377, House," this office. 5 C

FAMILY of two Want Small, Unfurnished House or Flat; Kingstown or neighbourhood.—M 1, this office. 6 A

GREYSTONES (Bursin)—Detached House to Let, Furnished, for the summer months. Address "Z 2329, House," this office. 6 A

GREYSTONES—To Let, Furnished, comfortable House, 3 bedrooms, sitting-room, kitchen and scullery; modern conveniences; 2½ miles station and main's post; 40/6, for summer or year.—G 1754, this office. 6 C

GREYSTONES—House to Let, Furnished, for April and May; 3 sitting, 5 bedrooms, kitchen, pantries, sanitary matters in perfect repair.—Richard Clark, Auctioneer, Greystones. 6 C

GREYSTONES—Unfurnished, two Houses to Let; one 3 bedrooms, kitchen; £75 and rates.—Arthur Jones, Son, Greystones. 7 B

GLENAGEARY—To Let, Furnished, from May, for 6 months or longer, detached, well-appointed House; 3 reception, 5 or 6 bedrooms; garage, garden, tennis, croquet.—G 1994, this office. 6 C

KINGSTOWN—To Let, Furnished, best part of Dalkey.—H 6, this office. 6 C

HOWTH Hill district—Wanted, Furnished House, Rooms, or Cottage; garage preferred; moderate.—G 1961, this office. 6 C

HOWTH—Furnished House, convenient tram and train; four bedrooms, three sitting, bathroom; £20 from now till end of May.—G 1962, this office. 6 C

KINGSTOWN—House to Let, Furnished; 4 sittingrooms, 5 bedrooms, dressingroom; near train and station; yearly £220. Address "Z 2538, House," this office. 4 A

MALAHIDE—To Let, Furnished, charming detached House, three rooms, 1st April, four months, also a four room Bungalow Apply O'H., Innisfallen, Malahide. 4 A

MALAHIDE—Furnished House, detached, or portion, period or summer.—G 1921, this office. 6 C

WANTED, now-to-rent Furnished or Unfurnished House, five bedrooms and garage, 12 months or longer, between Sandycove and Baldoyle, facing sea or tram. Apply Merville, Esplanade, Howth. 6 C

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY, CONTINUED.

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APARTMENTS TO LET AND WANTED

BRAY (Front)—Comfortable Furnished Apartments, attendance; moderate.—347, Wilde's Office, Bray. 4 A

BLACKROCK—To Let, Unfurnished Flat, 3 rooms and kitchenette; facing sea. Apply John J. Connolly, P.C., Market square, Blackrock. 5 B

BLACKROCK—Well Furnished Bedrooms, Sittingroom, bath, attendance (gas), piano; two minutes tram.—15 Carysfort avenue. 6 A

DALKEY—To Let, comfortably Furnished Flat or House.—Rockmount, Sorrento road. 6 C

FLATS to Let, Belgrave Hall, Queen's Park, Monkstown; 3 rooms, kitchenette, bathroom; self contained, unfurnished; rental accommodation. 5 B

GLENAGEARY (private house), Unfurnished Flat, 3 or 4 rooms, garage, small garden.—G 1723, this office. 4 A

KINGSTOWN—Flat to Let, furnished, sittingroom, two bedrooms, kitchenette, gentleman's residence, £130 yearly. Address "Z 2538, Flat," this office.